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A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE
ENGLISH BIBLE

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE

By

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TO
THE STUDENTS OF DUKE UNIVERSITY
1919-1927

WHO AS FAITHFUL STUDENTS OF THE
ENGLISH BIBLE, HAVE ENABLED THE
AUTHORS TO BECOME MORE EFFEC-
TIVE AND CONSECRATED TEACHERS

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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

THE adoption of this Guide by the departments of Bible of a number of schools and colleges has made necessary a third edition. There are no material changes from the previous edition.

This volume is intended to be a guide to the study of the English Bible, nothing more. It is written with the hope that it may enable students of the Bible to gain a general and yet a comprehensive knowledge of the contents of the book. It is intended largely as a textbook to be used in schools and colleges in connection with the Bible itself. It is arranged to be covered in a year of study in a course of three hours a week throughout the college year. At the same time it is easily adjustable to other plans of study and teaching, such as are followed in adult Bible study classes, Sunday school training institutes, summer schools and institutes of various kinds, correspondence and Conference courses, as well as in private Bible study. The review "Studies" are merely suggestive and are by no means exhaustive.

This work is the outcome of several years of experience in teaching the subject matter of the Bible. The prime purpose of the book is to avoid "helps" as largely as possible and to send the student immediately to the Bible text. The authors have taught the English Bible for some years with no other text except a syllabus to suggest the main topics of interest. They have now enlarged that

syllabus and arranged the work in permanent form for the use of students. The references are to any good edition of the English Bible.

The authors are under obligation to their colleagues in the Department of Religion of Duke University, for helpful suggestions which have contributed materially to improving the book.

As might be expected in a work of this sort, frequent recourse has been had to many books from which help could be secured. The authors have not hesitated to borrow suggestions, ideas, and even outlines where class experience has proved them workable. Free use has been made of the following books especially: Eiselen and Barclay, *The Worker and His Bible*; Seay, *An Outline for the Study of Old Testament History*; Price, *A Syllabus of Old Testament History*; Erdman, *The General Epistles and The Pastoral Epistles*; and Moulton, *The Modern Reader's Bible*. Additional authorities that have been consulted are: Wild, Genung, Hodges, Penniman, and others. To all of these the authors acknowledge obligations.

H. E. SPENCE,

JAMES CANNON, III.

DUKE UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, N. C., February 1, 1927.

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I. INTRODUCTION TO BIBLE STUDY

✓ STUDY 1

THE CONTENTS AND NATURE OF THE BIBLE

I. THE BIBLE AS A BODY OF LITERATURE—

1. The contents of the Bible, 66 books.

a. Contents of the Old Testament—

	No. Books
(1) Law.....	5

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers,
Deuteronomy.

(2) History.....	12
------------------	----

Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I Samuel, II
Samuel, I Kings, II Kings, I Chronicles,
II Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther.

(3) Poetry.....	5
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Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song
of Solomon.

(4) Prophecy.....	17
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Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel,
Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah,
Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zeph-
aniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.

b. Contents of the New Testament—

(1) Historical.....	5
---------------------	---

Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts.

(2) Doctrinal.....	21
--------------------	----

Romans, I Corinthians, II Corinthians,
Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Co-
lossians, I Thessalonians, II Thessalonians,
I Timothy, II Timothy, Titus, Philemon,
Hebrews, James, I Peter, II Peter, I John,
II John, III John, Jude.

(3) Apocalyptic.....	1
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Revelation.

2. Kinds of literature in the Bible:

- a.* Prophetic.
- b.* Wisdom.
- c.* Devotional.
- d.* Legal.
- e.* Historical.
- f.* Epistolary.
- g.* Apocalyptic.

II. THE BIBLE AS A RECORD OF DIVINE REVELATION—

- 1. The inspiration of the Bible.
- 2. Evidences of a divine element:
 - a.* Its unity.
 - b.* Its effect on the human heart and conscience.
 - c.* Its permanent qualities. Has met tests of—
 - (1) Criticism.
 - (2) Science.
 - (3) Archæology.
 - (4) Comparative Religion.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The Bible as a library.
- 2. The meaning of inspiration.
- 3. The tests which the Bible has stood.

✓
STUDY 2

HOW WE GOT OUR BIBLE

I. THE GROWTH OF THE CANON OF SCRIPTURE—

1. The origin and growth of the Old Testament canon:
 - a.* The Law.
 - b.* The Prophets.
 - c.* The Writings.
2. The origin and growth of the New Testament canon.

II. THE TRANSMISSION OF THE BIBLE—

1. The transmission of the Old Testament:
 - a.* Language—Hebrew.
 - b.* The Manuscripts.
2. The transmission of the New Testament:
 - a.* Language—Greek.
 - b.* The Manuscripts.

III. IMPORTANT TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE—

1. Chief early translations:
 - a.* The Septuagint (Greek—250 B.C. and later).
 - b.* The Targums (Aramaic—1 A.D.).
 - c.* The Peshitto (Syriac—2d Century A.D.).
 - d.* The Vulgate (Latin—390 A.D.).
2. Early Anglo-Saxon translations. Note the work of:
 - a.* Cædmon (680 A.D.).
 - b.* Bede (735 A.D.).
 - c.* Ælfric (990 A.D.).

3. Notable English translations:

- a.* Wycliffe (1380 A.D.).
- b.* Tyndale (1525 A.D.).
- c.* Coverdale (1535 A.D.).
- d.* Cromwell—The Great Bible (1539 A.D.).
- e.* Geneva Bible (1560 A.D.).
- f.* The Bishops' Bible (1568 A.D.).
- g.* Rheims & Douay (Catholic—1609 A.D.).
- h.* The Authorized Version (1611).
- i.* The Revised Versions: (1) English, 1880,
(2) American, 1901.
- j.* The Bible in modern speech.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The meaning of "Canon of Scripture."
- 2. The reasons for the various translations of the Bible.
- 3. The relative value of the different translations now in use.

STUDY 3

WHY AND HOW WE SHOULD STUDY THE BIBLE

I. WHY WE SHOULD STUDY THE BIBLE—

1. Because of its great influence on the past.
2. Because of its literary excellence.
3. Because of its value in the study of literature.
4. Because of its religious value:
 - a.* It furnishes a comprehensive vision of God.
 - b.* It gives a keen insight into human nature.
5. Because of its permanent religious significance:
 - a.* Old Testament:
 - (1) An insight into the nature of God.
 - (2) A view of remarkable characters and personalities.
 - (3) Lofty devotional literature.
 - (4) Application of religion to life.
 - b.* New Testament:
 - (1) God as revealed in Jesus.
 - (2) Instruction in spirituality.
 - (3) Inspiration in time of trouble.

II. HOW WE SHOULD STUDY THE BIBLE—

1. The value of having a method of Bible study:
 - a.* Mere reading is not study.
 - b.* Danger of unsystematic study.
2. Various methods of study:
 - a.* The literary method.
 - b.* The devotional method:
 - (1) Study by topics.
 - (2) Study by characters.

- (3) Study by books.
c. The critical method.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The influence of the Bible on literature and art.
2. The influence of the Bible in moral reforms.
3. The dangers of unsystematic and unintelligent Bible study.

II. THE OLD TESTAMENT

STUDY 4

THE BEGINNING OF THINGS

Assignment: Genesis 1-11.

- I. STORY OF CREATION. (GIVE ORDER AND STEPS.)
- II. MAN AND HIS RELATION TO HIS WORLD—
 1. His relation to God.
 2. His relation to the animal and vegetable world.
 3. His relation to woman.
- III. THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SIN—
 1. The origin of sin. The temptation and fall.
 2. The development of sin:
 - a. The first murder. Cain and Abel.
 - b. The boasting murderer. Lamech.
 - c. Widespread results of sin.
 3. Redemption by elimination of the unfit. The flood.
 4. Sin reappears after the flood.
 - a. Noah's drunkenness.
 - b. The tower of Babel.
- IV. A LIST OF BEGINNINGS—SUMMARY—
 1. All created things.
 2. The Sabbath.
 3. Work.
 4. Language.
 5. Sin.
 6. Suffering.
 7. Physical death.

8. Clothing.
9. Sacrifice.
10. Murder.
11. Polygamy.
12. Arts.
13. Poetry.
14. Cities.
15. Capital punishment.
16. Drunkenness.
17. Different tongues.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The progressive stages of creation.
2. Man's distinction from the lower animals.
3. Woman's place in the early world.
4. The nature of the first sin.
5. The image of God.
6. The curse of work and suffering.
7. The serpent in Oriental thought.
8. The flood among other peoples.
9. Other creation stories.
10. The covenant of the rainbow.
11. Longevity among the ancients.

STUDY 5

ABRAHAM, THE FIRST OF THE PATRIARCHS

Assignment: Genesis Ch. 12-Ch. 25: 11.

I. THE CALL AND WANDERINGS OF ABRAHAM—

1. The call of Abraham. Genesis 12: 1-3.
(Quote.) See also Hebrews 11: 9-12.
2. The wanderings of Abraham:
 - a. Migration from Ur to Haran—With Terah.
 - b. From Haran to Canaan:
 - (1) The promise.
 - (2) The altar.
 - c. In Egypt. Sarah and Pharaoh.
 - d. Return to Canaan:
 - (1) Separation of Abraham and Lot.
 - (2) The renewal of the promise.

II. ABRAHAM'S SETTLED LIFE IN CANAAN—

1. The raid on Sodom.
2. Meeting with Melchizedek.
- ✓ 3. Abraham's vision.
4. Sarah and Hagar.
5. Covenant of the circumcision.
6. The visit of the angels.
7. The destruction of Sodom.
8. Abimelech and Sarah.
9. Isaac and Ishmael.
10. The offering of Isaac.
11. The burial of Sarah.
12. The wooing of Rebekah.
13. Death of Abraham.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The significance of Abraham's migration.
2. Visions among the Orientals.
3. "A priest after the order of Melchizedek."
4. Oriental hospitality.
5. Circumcision as a religious rite.
6. Sarah, the defender of the home.
7. Human sacrifice in ancient times.
8. Machpelah, the first family burying-ground.
9. Consanguineous marriage.
10. The character of Abraham. Illustrate:
 - a.* Faithful.
 - b.* Unselfish.
 - c.* Generous.
 - d.* Magnanimous.
 - e.* Religious.
 - f.* Sympathetic.
11. Tithing.

STUDY 6

ISAAC AND JACOB

Assignment: Genesis Ch. 25: 12-Ch. 37.

I. THE CAREER OF ISAAC—

1. The birth of Jacob and Esau.
2. Esau sells his birthright.
3. Isaac receives the divine promise.
- ✓ 4. Isaac and Abimelech.
5. Isaac's prosperity.
6. The stolen blessing.
7. The death of Isaac. See Genesis 35: 27-29.

II. THE WANDERINGS OF JACOB—

1. The flight to Haran—
 - a. The vision at Bethel.
 - b. The pillar set up.
 - c. The vow.
2. The sojourn with Laban:
 - a. The meeting with Rachel.
 - b. Employment as shepherd.
 - c. An ancient love story.
 - ✓ d. The birth of Jacob's children. Gen. 35: 23.
(Name.)
 - e. Jacob outwits Laban in trade.
3. Jacob leaves Laban:
 - a. The flight and pursuit.
 - b. The reconciliation at Mizpah.
4. The meeting with Esau:
 - a. Jacob wrestles with the angel.

- b. The reconciliation with Esau.
- 5. Jacob at Shechem:
 - a. Jacob buys parcel of land.
 - b. Dinah is disgraced.
 - c. The avenging of Dinah's honor.
- 6. At Bethel again:
 - a. Strange gods put away.
 - b. Jacob's name is changed. *to Israel.*
 - c. The birth of Benjamin and the death of Rachel.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The significance of the birthright among the ancients.
2. The character of Isaac.
3. Polytheism in the time of Jacob.
4. The character of Jacob.
5. The beginnings of private property.
6. Primogeniture among the ancients:
 - a. In authority.
 - b. In property.
 - c. In marriage.
7. The place of woman among the ancient Hebrews.

STUDY 7

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN

Assignment: Genesis 37-50.

I. JOSEPH IN CANAAN—

1. Joseph and his dreams.
2. The jealousy of Joseph's brethren.
3. The visit to his brethren and the results.

II. JOSEPH IN PRISON IN EGYPT—

1. A slave in the house of Potiphar.
2. Joseph interprets dreams in prison:
 - a. The butler's dream.
 - b. The baker's dream.

III. JOSEPH'S RELEASE AND PROMOTION—

1. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dream.
2. Joseph becomes prime minister.
 - a. Takes charge of Pharaoh's house.
 - b. Conserves food against the famine.
 - c. Marries the daughter of an Egyptian priest.

IV. JACOB'S APPEAL TO EGYPT—

1. Famine in Canaan:
 - a. The first trip to Egypt for food:
 - (1) The accusation as spies.
 - (2) The demand for Benjamin.
 - (3) The return of the money.
 - b. The second trip to Egypt:
 - (1) The feast in honor of Benjamin.

- (2) The trumped-up charge against Benjamin.
- (3) Judah's eloquent plea.
- (4) Joseph reveals himself to his brethren.
- 2. Jacob's household is transferred to Egypt:
 - a.* The meeting of Joseph and Jacob.
 - b.* The Israelites settle in Goshen.

V. PERMANENT EFFECTS OF JOSEPH'S ADMINISTRATION—

- 1. On land tenure.
- 2. On slavery.
- 3. On the priesthood.

VI. LAST DAYS OF JACOB AND JOSEPH—

- 1. The blessing of Jacob.
- 2. Jacob's death and burial.
- 3. Joseph's last days.
 - a.* Joseph is feared by his brethren.
 - b.* Joseph reassures his brethren.
 - c.* Joseph dies and is embalmed.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The importance placed upon paternal blessings.
- 2. The character of Joseph.
- 3. Famine in the east.
- 4. Ancient Egypt as the granary of the world.
- 5. Migrations of ancient peoples.

STUDY 8

THE EARLY LIFE OF MOSES

Assignment: Exodus 1-10.

I. ISRAEL IN SLAVERY—

1. The cause of the slavery.
2. Murder of the male children.

II. THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH OF MOSES—

1. The birth and preservation of Moses.
2. The education of Moses. See Acts 7: 22.
3. The crime and exile.

III. MOSES IN MIDIAN—

1. Romance in Midian.
2. The burning bush.
3. The call of Moses. See also Hebrews 11: 23-28. (Quote)
 - a. God's command to Moses.
 - b. The signs of success:
 - (1) The rod changed to a serpent.
 - (2) The leprous hand.
 - (3) The bloody water.
 - c. Moses pleads slowness of speech.
 - d. Aaron is sent as spokesman: prophet.

IV. MOSES' FIRST APPEAL TO PHARAOH—

1. The request for the liberation of the Israelites.
2. Pharaoh increases their tasks.
3. Jehovah's assurance of success; the rod turns to a serpent.

4. The sending of the plagues and the result:
 - a. Blood, no effect.
 - b. Frogs, Pharaoh relents temporarily.
 - c. Lice, no effect.
 - d. Flies, Pharaoh again relents temporarily.
 - e. Murrain, no effect.
 - f. Boils, no effect.
 - g. Hail, Pharaoh relents temporarily.
 - h. Locusts, Pharaoh again relents.
 - i. Darkness, again the king relents.
 - j. Death of the first born, result deliverance.
5. Pharaoh refuses to see Moses again.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The change of attitude toward the Israelites.
2. The religion of Egypt in the time of Moses.
3. The education of Moses.
4. The call of Moses and the part his mother played in it.
5. Magic among the Orientals.
6. The hardening of Pharaoh's heart.
7. The plagues as an insult to Egyptian religion:
 - a. The Nile.
 - b. Cattle.

11-15

STUDY 9
FROM EGYPT TO SINAI

*Assignment: Exodus Ch. 11-Ch. 20-21.
Also Chs. 32-34.*

I. THE INSTITUTION OF THE PASSOVER—

1. Preparation for the tenth plague:
 - a. Borrowing from the Egyptians.
 - b. Sprinkling of door posts with blood.
2. The Feast of the Passover:
 - a. Method of observing.
 - b. Significance.

II. THE TENTH PLAGUE.

III. THE EXODUS—

1. The march to the sea:
 - a. The journey in the wilderness.
 - b. The signs of Jehovah's presence:
 - (1) The pillar of cloud.
 - (2) The pillar of fire.
 - c. Pharaoh pursues the Israelites.
 - d. The Israelites cry to Jehovah.
2. The crossing of the Red Sea.
3. The song of deliverance.

IV. FROM THE RED SEA TO SINAI—

1. Difficulties of nomadic life:
 - a. Food and drink. — *Wanderers*
 - b. Warfare.
2. Ways of meeting these difficulties:

a. Drink furnished:

- (1) By making Marah's bitter waters sweet.
- (2) At the spring of Elim.
- (3) By smiting the rock Horeb.

b. Food furnished:

- (1) Quails in the evening.
- (2) Manna in the morning.

c. Enemies overcome:

- (1) Joshua fights.
- (2) Moses prays.
- (3) Aaron and Hur support Moses.

3. Jethro and the new organization.

V. EVENTS AT SINAI—

1. Jehovah appears to Moses in the mount.
2. The people make a covenant with Jehovah.
3. The Ten Commandments. Exodus Ch. 20: 1-17. (Quote.)
4. The golden calf.
5. The tabernacle.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The ethics of spoiling the Egyptians.
2. The importance of the Passover to the Jews.
3. The significance of carrying back Joseph's bones.

STUDY 10

WILDERNESS WANDERINGS

*Assignment: Numbers Ch. 9: 15-Ch. 14; Chs. 16, 17;
Chs. 20-25; Deuteronomy 34.*

I. THE ADVANCE FROM SINAI—

1. The fire and the cloud.
2. The trumpets.
3. Morning and evening prayer. See Numbers 10: 35, 36.
4. Farewell to Hobab. *Israel's father-in-law*

II. DIFFICULTIES AND WAYS OF MEETING THEM—

1. *(Murmuring)* Murmuring and punishment.
2. Seventy elders appointed to help Moses.
3. Manna and quails sent.
4. The plague. *in the camp*
5. Envy and its punishment.

III. THE SENDING OF THE SPIES—

1. The spies and their mission. *12 spies*
2. The return and reports.
3. Effect of the reports.
4. The penalty for lack of faith. *40 more years
in the wilderness*

IV. FURTHER EVENTS OF THE JOURNEY—

1. Korah's revolt and its punishment.
2. The choosing of a high priest.
3. Moses oversteps his authority.
4. Trouble with the Edomites. *would not let them pass*

5. Death of Aaron.
6. The fiery serpent.

V. THE STORY OF BALAAM—

1. The story.
2. The prophecy. *what was the promise?*
3. Sin and its punishment.

VI. FINAL PHASES OF WILDERNESS WANDERINGS—

1. The death of Moses:
 - a. Moses views the Promised Land.
 - b. Moses dies and is buried.
 - c. The days of mourning for Moses.
 - d. The estimate of Moses's greatness.
2. Joshua succeeds Moses.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Moses as a leader.
2. The effect of the reports of the spies.
3. The cause of Moses's deposition.
4. The religious significance of the fiery serpent.
5. The prophecy of Balaam.
6. The greatness of Moses.

STUDY 11

REVIEW

STUDY 1

1. Name the books of the Bible by groups.
2. Discuss the kinds of literature in the Bible.

STUDY 2

1. Describe the origin and growth of the canon of scripture.
2. Name and briefly describe the more important translations of the Bible.

STUDY 3

1. Indicate the chief reasons for Bible study.
2. Discuss the permanent religious elements of the Bible.

STUDY 4

1. Give the order and steps of creation.
2. Discuss Genesis as a book of beginnings.
3. Discuss the origin and development of sin.
4. Tell the story of Noah and his activities.

STUDY 5

1. Discuss the call and migration of Abraham.
2. Tell the story of Abraham and Hagar.
3. Outline Abraham's character. Illustrate.
4. Tell the story of the offering of Isaac.
5. Give an account of the wooing of Rebekah.

STUDY 6

1. Tell the story of the stolen blessing.
2. Tell of Jacob's first night away from home.
3. Give an account of Jacob's stay with Laban.
4. Discuss Jacob's wrestling with the angel.

STUDY 7

1. Write a brief sketch of Joseph.
2. Give the contents of the dreams in this study.
3. Describe Joseph's work as an Egyptian official.

STUDY 8

1. Give an account of the childhood of Moses.
2. Discuss the call of Moses.
3. Name the plagues and discuss them in the light of Egyptian religion.

STUDY 9

1. Discuss the Passover and its significance.
2. Describe the journey to the Red Sea.
3. Tell about the crossing of the Red Sea.
4. Indicate the difficulties encountered in the wilderness; show how they were overcome.
5. Quote the Ten Commandments.
6. Tell about the golden calf.

STUDY 10

1. Give an account of the sending of the spies and their reports.
2. Discuss Korah's revolt.
3. Tell the story of Balaam.
4. Give an account of the last days of Moses.
5. Write a brief sketch of Moses.

STUDY 12

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN

Assignment: Joshua 1-11; 23, 24.

I. THE NEW LEADER—

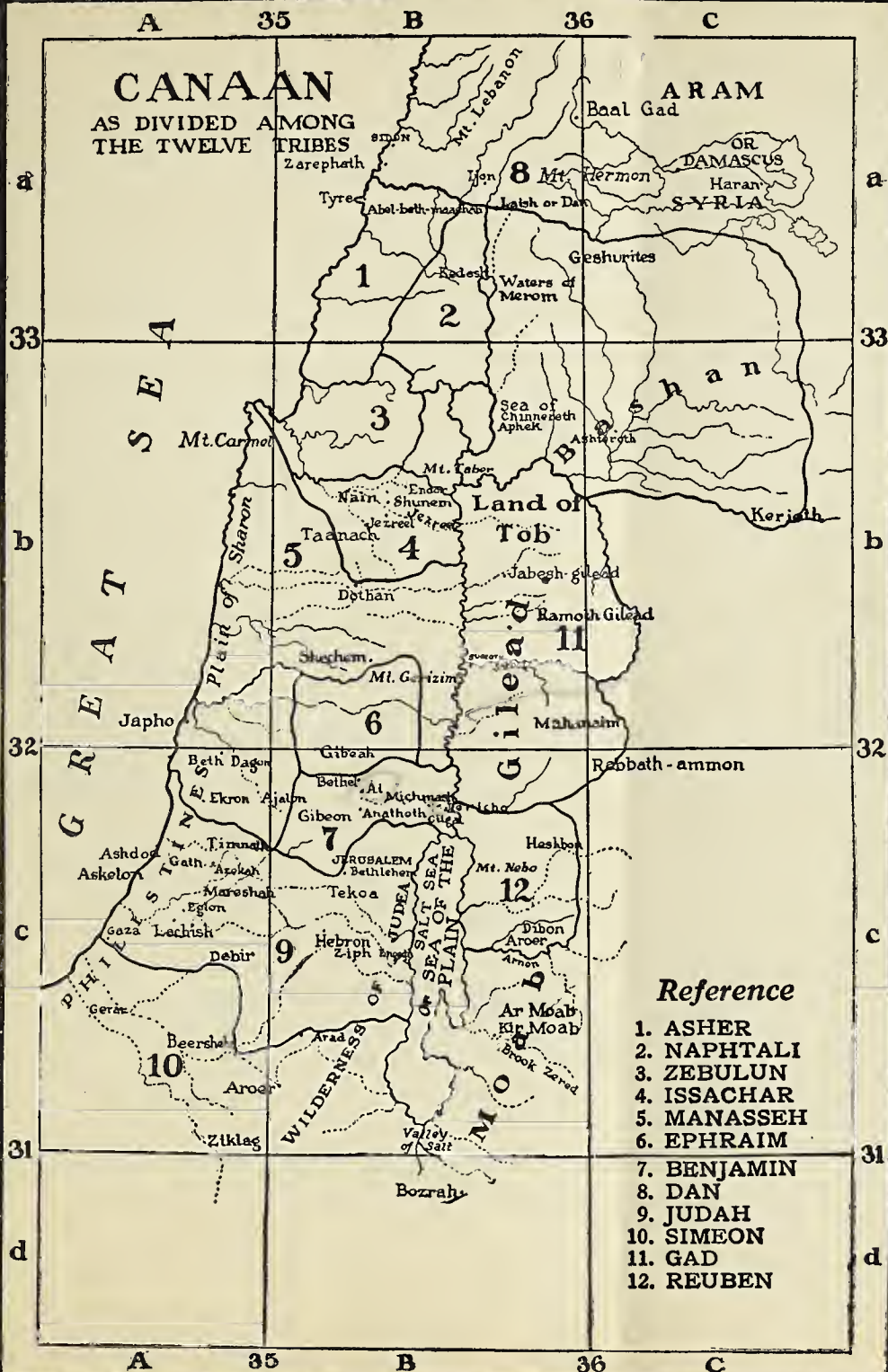
1. Joshua's past record; review:
 - a. Leads Israel against Amalek.
 - b. Accompanies Moses to Sinai.
 - c. Attendant at Moses's tent.
 - d. Spies out the land of Canaan.
 - e. Succeeds Moses as leader.
2. God's promise to Joshua.
3. The tribes pledge allegiance.

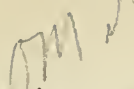
II. EARLY EVENTS OF THE CONQUEST—

1. The spies are protected by Rahab.
2. The crossing of the Jordan.
3. The siege of Jericho.
- ✓ 4. The siege of Ai.
- ✓ 5. The sin of Achan:
 - a. Its nature.
 - b. Its effect.
 - c. Its punishment.
6. The building of the altar in Ebal.

III. THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN—

1. The terror-stricken nations.
2. The Gibeonite embassy.
3. The conspiracy against Gibeon.
4. The Battle of Gibeon:



- 
- a.* Joshua's prayer.
 - b.* The slaughter of the five kings.
 5. Further conquests:
 - a.* Makkedah.
 - b.* Libnah.
 - c.* Lachish.
 - d.* Eglon.
 - e.* Hebron.
 - f.* The south country.

IV. THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN—

1. The northern alliance.
2. Jehovah's assurance of victory.
3. The victory at Merom.
4. The extermination of the Canaanites.

V. JOSHUA'S FAREWELL—

1. Review of their history.
2. Reminder of God's goodness.
3. Exhortation to fidelity.
4. The choice of the people.

VI. OTHER INCIDENTS—

1. The stone of witness.
2. The death of Joshua.
3. The burial of Joseph's bones.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The character of Joshua.
2. The faith of Rahab. See Hebrews 11: 31; James 2: 25.
3. The book of Jashar.
4. The destruction of the Canaanites.
5. The punishment of Achan's relatives.

STUDY 13

THE EARLY PERIOD OF THE JUDGES

Assignment: Judges 1-12.

I. CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD—

1. Political conditions.
2. Religious conditions.
3. Office and work of a judge.

II. EARLY OPPRESSIONS AND DELIVERERS—

1. Mesopotamian oppression; Othniel judge.
2. Moabite oppression; Ehud judge.
3. Early Philistine oppression; Shamgar judge.

III. CANAANITE OPPRESSION; DEBORAH AND BARAK JUDGES—

1. The oppression.
2. The decision and call to fight.
3. The battle.
4. The death of Sisera.
5. The song.

IV. THE MIDIANITE OPPRESSION; GIDEON JUDGE—

1. The severity of the oppression.
2. The story of Gideon:
 - a. Scenes in the life of Gideon:
 - (1) At the flail.
 - (2) At the altar.
 - (3) At the fleece.
 - (4) At the water.
 - (5) At the sword.
 - (6) At the whip.

- b. Gideon causes Israel to sin.
- 3. The crowning of Abimelech:
 - a. Abimelech murders his brethren.
 - b. Abimelech is made king.
 - c. Jotham's parable.
 - d. Abimelech is slain. *→ Abimelech killed 68 men*
- 4. Minor judges succeeding Abimelech. *→ Abimelech escaped*

V. THE AMMONITE OPPRESSION; JEPHTHAH JUDGE—

- 1. The idolatry that led to the oppression.
- 2. The Ammonites invade the land.
- 3. Jephthah is chosen leader:
 - a. The conditions of Jephthah's acceptance.
 - b. The message to the Ammonites.
- 4. Jephthah goes to battle:
 - a. The vow.
 - b. The battle.
 - c. The return home.
 - d. Jephthah keeps his vow.
 - e. The fight with the Ephraimites. *Ephraimites*
 - f. Shibboleth. *→ Ammonites*
- 5. Minor judges succeeding Jephthah.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The general character of the Judges.
- 2. Jael's treachery.
- 3. The character of Gideon.
- 4. The sanctity of the Oriental vow.
- 5. The shibboleth of a party.

what is a judge - a person

STUDY 14

THE LATER PERIOD OF THE JUDGES

Assignment: Judges 13-21; Ruth.

I. THE PHILISTINE OPPRESSION; SAMSON JUDGE—

1. The birth of Samson:
 - a. The promise of the angel.
 - b. Samson to be a Nazirite.
 - c. Is moved by the spirit of God.
2. Samson and the woman of Timnah.
 - a. Samson kills the lion.
 - b. He weds the woman of Timnah.
 - c. Samson's riddle.
 - d. His wife is taken from him.
 - e. The burning of the cornfields.
3. Other demonstrations of Samson's strength:
 - a. The fight at Lehi.
 - b. The gates of Gaza.
4. Samson and Delilah:
 - a. Delilah seeks secret of Samson's strength.
 - b. The secret of his strength at last revealed.
 - c. Samson is captured by the Philistines.
5. Samson's death.

II. OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE TIME OF THE JUDGES—

1. The Danite migration:
 - a. Micah makes an image.
 - b. A Levite is secured as priest.
 - c. The migration.
2. The Benjamite war.

III. THE STORY OF RUTH—

1. The migration to Moab:
 - a. The cause of the migration.
 - b. The alliances in Moab.
2. The return to Bethlehem:
 - a. The decision to return.
 - b. Naomi's request.
 - c. Ruth's reply. Ch. 1: 16, 17. (Quote.)
 - d. The arrival at Bethlehem.
3. The romance in Bethlehem:
 - a. Ruth gleanes in Boaz's field.
 - b. Ruth makes advances to Boaz.
 - c. Boaz redeems the inheritance.
 - d. Ruth becomes the wife of Boaz.
 - e. Ruth becomes the great-grandmother of David.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The tragic guilt of Samson.
2. The Nazirite's vow.
3. The character of Samson.
4. The purpose of the Book of Ruth.
5. Religion during the time of the Judges.
6. The spirit of Ruth.
7. The significance of the Danite migration.
8. Result of the Benjamite war.

STUDY 15

THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINGDOM; FROM THE BIRTH OF SAMUEL TO THE ANOINT- ING OF DAVID.

Assignment: I Samuel 1-15.

I. THE RULE OF SAMUEL—

1. The birth of Samuel:
 - a. Hannah's prayer and vow.
 - b. Eli's rebuke.
 - c. The dedication to the Lord.
 - d. Hannah's thanksgiving.
2. The call of Samuel and doom of Eli:
 - a. The corruptness of Eli's sons.
 - b. Eli's inability to control his sons.
 - c. The warning of the man of God.
 - d. The call of Samuel.
 - e. Israel's defeat in battle.
 - f. The death of Eli.
3. The Ark and the Philistines:
 - a. The effect of the Ark in Philistia:
 - (1) On Dagon.
 - (2) On the people.
 - b. The Philistines return the Ark:
 - (1) The guilt offering.
 - (2) The fatality in Beth-shemesh.
 - (3) The lodging of the Ark in Kirjathjearim.
4. Samuel as judge:
 - a. The assembly at Mizpah.
 - b. The defeat of the Philistines.
 - c. Samuel as circuit judge.

II. THE REIGN OF SAUL—

1. The people demand a king:
 - a. The cause of the demand:
 - (1) Samuel too old to judge.
 - (2) Samuel's sons prove incompetent.
 - (3) Other nations have kings.
 - b. Samuel's response to the demand.
2. Saul is anointed king.
3. Early incidents in the reign of Saul:
 - a. Saul rescues Jabesh-Gilead.
 - b. Samuel makes a final speech:
 - (1) Justifies himself.
 - (2) Urges loyalty to Jehovah.
 - c. Saul offers sacrifice.
4. The raid on Michmash:
 - a. Jonathan saves the day.
 - b. Jonathan violates the king's command.
 - c. The people save Jonathan's life.
5. The breach between Saul and Samuel:
 - a. The fight against Amalek.
 - b. The violated orders.
 - c. Samuel deserts Saul.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The call of Samuel.
2. Jehovah as a god of war.
3. The beginning of the order of the prophets.
4. The ethics of Samuel's treatment of Agag.
5. The character of Samuel.

STUDY 16

THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINGDOM; FROM THE ANOINTING OF DAVID TO THE DEATH OF SAUL.

Assignment: I Samuel 16-II Samuel 1.

I. SAUL AND DAVID—

1. The anointing of David.
2. David becomes court musician.
3. David and Goliath:
 - a. Goliath defies Israel.
 - b. David visits the camp of Israel.
 - c. David decides to fight the giant:
 - (1) Inquires as to the reward.
 - (2) Seeks permission of the king.
 - (3) Tries Saul's armor.
 - d. David kills Goliath.
4. Saul's jealousy is aroused:
 - a. The song of welcome.
 - b. An evil spirit seizes Saul.
5. Saul gives David Michal for wife:
 - a. Saul's motive in giving Michal to David.
 - b. Michal's attitude toward David:
 - (1) Loves him.
 - (2) Later helps him to escape.

II. DAVID AND JONATHAN—

1. Jonathan intercedes in behalf of David.
2. David and Jonathan make a covenant.
3. Jonathan informs David of the plots against him.

III. DAVID AS AN OUTLAW—

1. At Nob:

- a. Receives shew-bread.
- b. Secures Goliath's sword.
- c. Saul's vengeance.

2. At Gath:

- a. Fears the Philistines.
- b. Feigns madness.

3. At Adullam:

- a. Family meets him there.
- b. Malcontents rally to his standard.

4. At Keilah:

- a. Fights the Philistines.
- b. Is pursued by Saul.

5. At Engedi:

- a. David spares Saul.
- b. Saul is penitent.

6. Samuel dies and is buried.

7. David and Abigail:

- a. Nabal refuses David assistance.
- b. Abigail intercedes.
- c. Nabal dies and David marries Abigail.

8. David again spares Saul's life.

IV. THE LAST DAYS OF SAUL—

- 1. Saul and the witch of Endor.
- 2. The death of Saul.
- 3. David's lament. 2 Sam. 1: 19-27. (Quote.)

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The character of Saul.
- 2. The friendship of David and Jonathan.

STUDY 17

THE REIGN OF DAVID FROM HIS ACCESSION THROUGH HIS GREAT SIN

Assignment: II Samuel 2-12.

I. EARLY EVENTS OF DAVID'S REIGN—

1. Accession to the throne of Judah:
 - a. David goes up to Hebron.
 - b. David is anointed king of Judah.
2. Dual kingdom attempted:
 - a. Abner appoints Ish-bosheth king of Israel.
 - b. War between Abner and Joab:
 - (1) The battle.
 - (2) The murder of Asahel.
 - (3) The ensuing warfare.
 - c. Peace between Abner and David:
 - (1) Abner quarrels with Ish-bosheth.
 - (2) Abner makes a league with David.
 - (3) Joab slays Abner.
 - (4) David laments for Abner.

II. THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE KINGDOM—

1. The end of the dynasty of Saul:
 - a. Ish-bosheth is murdered.
 - b. David punishes the murderers.
 - c. David adopts Mephibosheth.
2. David is made king over all Israel.
3. David captures Jerusalem and makes it his capital.
4. Friendly relations established with Hiram, King of Tyre.

- ② 5. Foreign conquests are made:
 - a. Philistia.
 - b. Moab.
 - c. Syria.
 - d. Ammon.
 - e. Amalek.
 - f. Zobah.
- ③ 6. The ark is brought back to Jerusalem:
 - a. Uzzah is slain.
 - b. The Ark with Obed-edom.
 - c. David dances for joy.
 - d. Michal and David quarrel.
7. David plans to build the temple:
 - a. Is encouraged by Nathan.
 - b. Is forbidden by Jehovah.
 - c. David's humble prayer.
8. David shows kindness to the house of Saul.

III. DAVID'S GREAT SIN—

1. Adultery with Bath-sheba.
2. Murder of Uriah.
3. Bath-sheba becomes David's wife.
4. Nathan's rebuke of David.
5. David's penitence.
6. The death of the child.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. David's respect for the Lord's anointed.
2. Why David was not allowed to build the temple.
3. David's statesmanship in bringing about the consolidation of the kingdom.
4. David's cruelty to his enemies.
5. Sources of David's strength.

STUDY 18

THE REIGN OF DAVID FROM HIS GREAT SIN TO HIS DEATH

Assignment: II Samuel 13-24.

I. THE REBELLION OF ABSALOM—

1. Events leading up to the rebellion;
 - a. Amnon's intrigue and sin.
 - b. Absalom's feast and the murder of Amnon.
 - c. Absalom's flight.
 - d. Joab brings Absalom back to Jerusalem.
 - e. David and Absalom become reconciled.
 - f. Absalom steals the hearts of all Israel.
2. The rebellion:
 - a. Conspiracy at Hebron.
 - b. David's flight:
 - (1) Ittai.
 - (2) The Ark returned.
 - (3) Hushai sent back as a spy.
 - (4) Ziba.
 - (5) Shimei.
 - c. Absalom in Jerusalem:
 - (1) Hushai's deceit.
 - (2) Ahithophel's counsel.
 - (3) Hushai's counsel.
 - (4) Ahithophel hangs himself.
 - (5) Hushai sends David word.
 - d. The battle:
 - (1) Amasa leads Absalom's army.
 - (2) Joab commands David's forces.

- (3) David's charge in behalf of Absalom.
- (4) The death of Absalom.
- (5) The courier.
- e. David grieves for Absalom:
 - (1) David's lament.
 - (2) Joab rebukes David.
- f. The restoration of peace:
 - (1) David returns to Jerusalem.
 - (2) David pursues his policy of clemency.
 - (3) Civil war under Sheba is put down.
 - (4) Joab murders Amasa.

II. CLOSING EVENTS OF DAVID'S REIGN—

1. The hanging of Saul's descendants:
 - a. The demand for their death.
 - b. David's vengeance on Merab (Michal).
2. David buries the bones of Saul and Jonathan.
3. Great men in David's army.
4. David's song of victory.
5. David's last words.
6. Numbering of the people:
 - a. The taking of the census.
 - b. David realizes his sin.
 - c. God offers a choice of punishments.
 - d. David's choice.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The sin of the father visited on David's children.
2. The character of David.
3. David's love for Absalom.
4. The power of military chieftains in Israel.
5. Popular voice in the selection of kings.

STUDY 19

THE REIGN OF SOLOMON

Assignment: I Kings 1-11.

I. THE SUCCESSION OF SOLOMON—

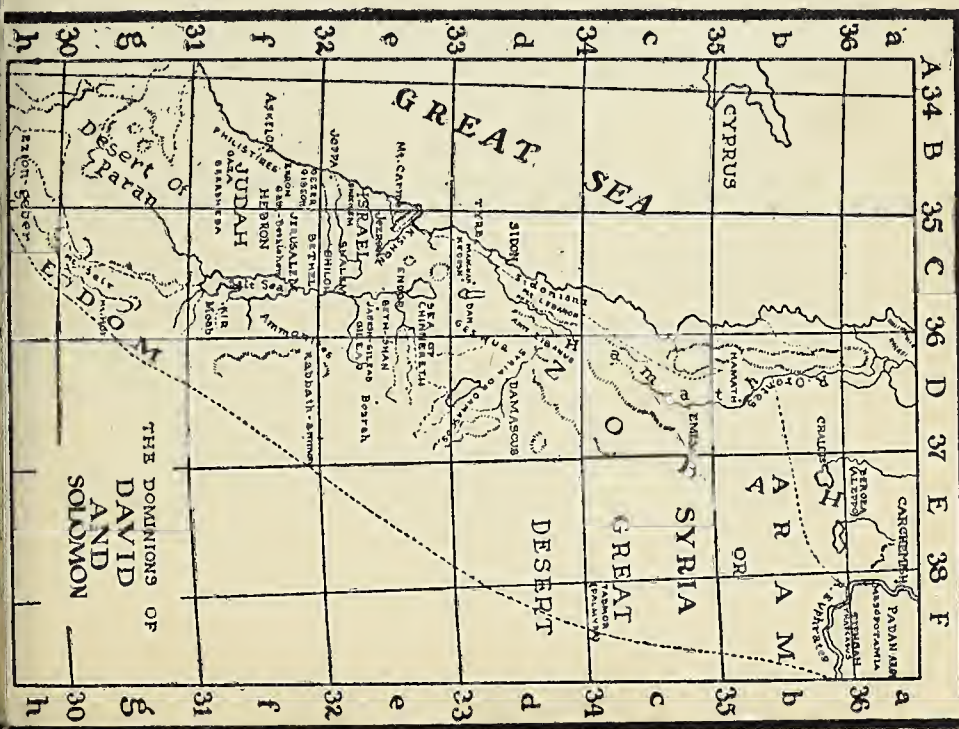
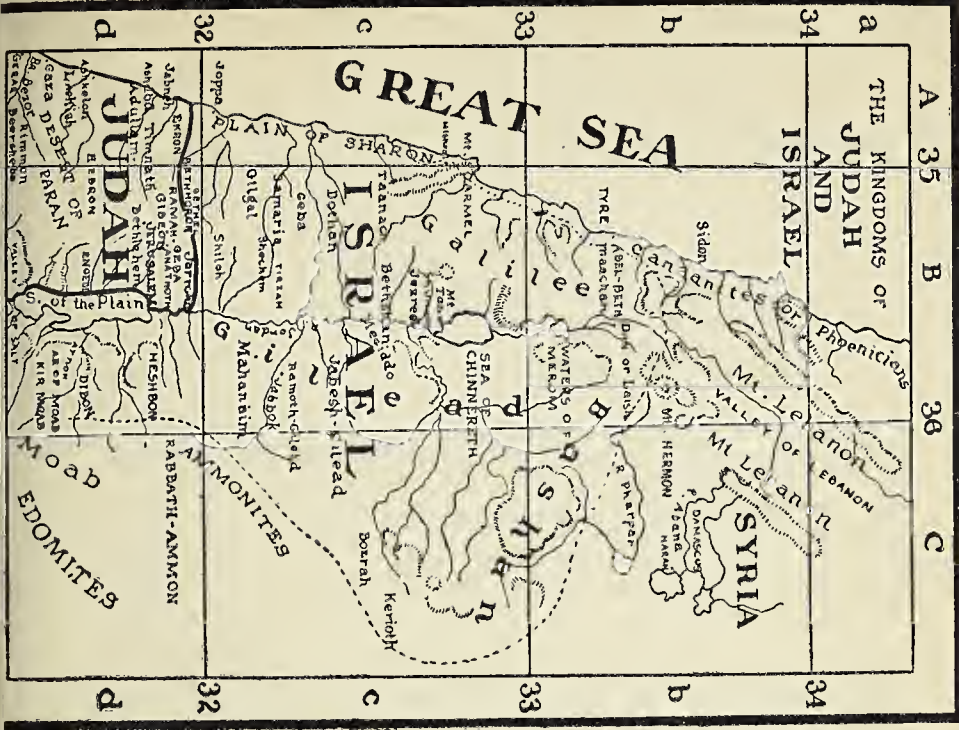
1. The last days of David:
 - a. David and Abishag.
 - b. Adonijah aspires to the throne.
 - c. Nathan interferes on behalf of Solomon.
 - d. Solomon is anointed king.
 - e. Adonijah submits to Solomon.
 - f. David gives final instructions to Solomon:
 - (1) To obey Jehovah.
 - (2) To take vengeance on his foes.
 - (3) To care for his friends.
 - g. David dies and is buried.
2. The destruction of Solomon's enemies:
 - a. Adonijah.
 - b. Joab.
 - c. Shimei.
3. Solomon forms an alliance with Egypt.

II. SOLOMON ON THE THRONE—

1. Solomon's dream.
2. The judgment of Solomon.
3. The widespread success of his kingdom:
 - a. The extent of his kingdom.
 - b. The wisdom of Solomon.

III. SOLOMON AND THE TEMPLE—

1. The ancestry of the temple, or steps leading up to the temple; a review:



- a. Abel's offering.
 - b. Noah's altar.
 - c. Abraham's altar.
 - d. Jacob's "House of God "
 - e. Moses's tabernacle.
 - f. Eli's temple at Shiloh.
2. Building of the temple.
 3. Plans of the temple.
 4. Purpose of the temple:
 - a. Centralize and localize worship.
 - b. Unify the people.
 - c. Interpret Jehovah to the people.
 5. The dedication of the temple:
 - a. Opening statement.
 - b. Prayer.
 - c. Blessing.

IV. SOLOMON'S GREATNESS—

1. Visit of the Queen of Sheba.
2. Solomon's riches.

V. FALL OF SOLOMON:

1. The cause.
2. The revolt of Jeroboam.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The wisdom of Solomon.
2. The temple in the religious life of the Hebrews.
3. The character of Solomon.
4. Governmental policies of Solomon.

STUDY 20

REVIEW

STUDY 12

1. Narrate the main events in the conquest of Canaan.
2. Discuss the life and character of Joshua.

STUDY 13

1. Discuss the general political and religious conditions in Israel during the time of the Judges.
2. Describe the office and work of a judge.
3. Name the chief oppressions, and indicate the way in which relief was obtained.
4. Name the judges, and give the main facts connected with the most important ones.

STUDY 14

1. Outline the career of Samson.
2. Tell the story of Micah's images and show its connection with the Danite migration.
3. Give an account of the cause, progress, and result of the Benjamite war.
4. Give the story of the Book of Ruth

STUDY 15

1. Outline the career of Samuel, and discuss his character.
2. Tell the story of the capture and return of the ark.
3. Give the main events in the early reign of Saul.

STUDY 16

1. Give an account of David and Goliath.
2. Discuss the friendship of David and Jonathan.
3. Give a brief account of David's life as an outlaw.
4. Discuss the character of Saul.

STUDY 17

1. Give an account of the early reign of David.
2. Show how David brought about the consolidation of the kingdom.
3. Narrate the story of David's great sin.

STUDY 18

1. Narrate the story of Absalom, giving a complete account of the rebellion and its aftermath.
2. Give the closing events of David's reign.
3. Give an account of David's great men.

STUDY 19

1. Narrate the main events in the early career of Solomon.
2. Write a complete account of the temple and its importance.
3. Describe the national policies and personal accomplishments of Solomon.
4. Discuss the greatness, wisdom, and weakness of Solomon.
5. Indicate the specific contributions of Samuel, Saul, David, and Solomon to the national life of Israel.

STUDY 21

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM

Assignment: I Kings 12-16.

I. THE DISRUPTION OF THE KINGDOM—

1. Prophecy of disruption. 1 Kings 11: 9-13.
2. Causes of disruption:
 - a. Old feeling of hatred between factions of Saul and David.
 - b. Lack of unity caused by Solomon's foreign alliances.
 - c. Loss of faith caused by Solomon's idolatry.
 - d. Ahijah's encouragement of Jeroboam.
 - e. Rehoboam's outrageous demands.
 - f. Failure of the people to get relief.
3. Extent of disruption.
4. Rehoboam attempts to keep his kingdom:
 - a. Sends Adoram to collect taxes.
 - b. Threatens to fight Israel.
 - c. Is dissuaded by the prophet.

II. THE REIGN OF REHOBAM— (See 1 Kings 14: 21-31.)

1. Corrupt religious situation:
 - a. Rehoboam's mother an idolatress
 - b. Idolatry prevalent everywhere.
 - c. Other sins and abominations.
2. Rehoboam gets into difficulties with Egypt:
 - a. Shishak despoils the temple.
 - b. Rehoboam substitutes brass for gold.

III. THE REIGN OF JEROBOAM— *son of Nebat*

1. Jeroboam's establishment and policy:
 - a. Jeroboam is crowned king.
 - b. Shechem is made capital of Israel.
 - c. Jeroboam's system of worship:
 - (1) Purpose. *12*
 - (2) Nature. *2*
 - (3) Location. *Do + 13*
 - (4) Creation of priesthood.
 - (5) Feast days established.
2. Jeroboam comes into disfavor:
 - a. Jeroboam and the Man of God from Judah:
 - (1) The prophecy at Bethel.
 - (2) The fate of the Man of God.
 - (3) The prophet of Bethel confirms the warning.
 - b. Ahijah and the wife of Jeroboam.
 - c. Death of Jeroboam.

IV. JEROBOAM'S SUCCESSORS.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Beginning of prophetic interference in politics.
2. An early "strike."
3. Exorbitant taxation and useless luxury as causes of national unrest.
4. David's policy of "respect for the Lord's anointed" *versus* the policy of assassination.

STUDY 22

THE PERIOD OF ELIJAH

Assignment: I Kings 17-2 Kings 2: 18.

I. AHAB IS KING OVER ISRAEL—

1. The character of Ahab.
2. Marries the wicked Queen Jezebel.

II. ELIJAH AND BAAL WORSHIP—

- ✓ 1. Elijah announces Jehovah as the controller of the weather:
 - a. The prophecy of the famine.
 - b. At the brook Cherith.
 - c. At Zarephath.
2. The challenge to Baal:
 - a. Jehovah announces the end of the drought.
 - b. Elijah shows himself to Ahab.
 - c. The challenge and test at Carmel:
 - (1) The appeal to the people.
 - (2) The terms of the test.
 - (3) The test and its results.
 - (4) The destruction of the prophets of Baal.
 - d. The end of the drought.

III. ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND DESPONDENCY—

1. The message from Jezebel.
2. The cause and cure of Elijah's despondency:
 - a. The causes of the despondency.
 - (1) Physical exhaustion.
 - (2) Feeling of loneliness

- (3) Lack of work.
- (4) Reaction from Carmel's excitement.
- b. The cure for despondency:
 - (1) Recruited strength; sleep, rest, food.
 - (2) Influences of nature; storm, earthquake, fire.
 - (3) Still small voice of earnestness.
 - (4) Final assurance of victory.
 - (5) Elijah's commission.

IV. AHAB AND THE PROPHETS OF GOD—

- 1. Ben-hadad, Ahab, and the prophets:
 - a. Ben-hadad's demands of Ahab.
 - b. The battle and defeat of the Syrians.
 - c. The covenant with Ben-hadad.
 - d. The prophet's rebuke of the king.
- 2. Ahab and Elijah quarrel concerning Naboth's vineyard.
- 3. Micaiah, Ahab, and Jehoshaphat:
 - a. Ahab plans to attack Ramoth-Gilead.
 - b. Micaiah's prophecy.
 - c. The result of the battle.

V. ELIJAH DURING THE REIGN OF AHAZIAH—

- 1. Elijah predicts Ahaziah's death.
- 2. The destruction of the king's men.
- 3. Elijah is taken away.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The fight against Baal worship.
- 2. The character of Elijah.
- 3. The character of Ahab.

STUDY 23

THE PERIOD OF ELISHA

Assignment: II Kings Ch. 2: 19-Ch. 8:15.

I. ELISHA'S WORK AMONG THE SONS OF THE PROPHETS—

1. The call of Elisha.
2. Elisha visits the sons of the prophets with Elijah.
3. Elisha receives a "double portion" of Elijah's spirit.
4. Wonder-works connected with the sons of the prophets:
 - a. The healing of the waters.
 - b. The mocking children.
 - c. The vessels of oil.
 - d. Death in the pot.
 - e. The feeding of the hundred men.
 - f. The ax-head that swam.

II. ELISHA'S WORK OF A POLITICAL OR NATIONAL CHARACTER—

1. The water trenches:
 - a. The rebellion of Moab.
 - b. The need of water.
 - c. Elisha and his prophecy.
 - d. The defeat of Moab.
2. Naaman and Gehazi:
 - a. Naaman, the leper, hears of Elisha.
 - b. The curing of the leprosy.

- c.* Naaman believes in Jehovah.
- d.* Gehazi's sin and its punishment.
- 3. The expedition against Elisha:
 - a.* Elisha warns the king against the enemy.
 - b.* Elisha is besieged in Dothan.
 - c.* The capture and liberation of the Syrians.
 - d.* The result of the kindness to the enemy.
- 4. The siege of Samaria:
 - a.* The horrible famine during the siege.
 - b.* Elisha prophesies plenty.
 - c.* The doubting captain.
 - d.* The prophecy is fulfilled.
 - e.* The doubter dies.
- 5. Hazael's visit to Elisha.

III. ELISHA AS A FRIEND, OR ELISHA IN PRIVATE LIFE—

- 1. Elisha and the Shunammite woman:
 - a.* The prophet's chamber.
 - b.* The Shunammite's son:
 - (1) The child is born.
 - (2) Death of the child.
 - (3) The child is restored to life.
- 2. The Shunammite woman's estate:
 - a.* The estate is confiscated during her absence.
 - b.* The estate is restored to her by the king.

IV. THE DEATH OF ELISHA. 2 Kings 13: 14-21.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Elisha and Elijah contrasted.
- 2. Elisha as a statesman.
- 3. The invisible forces of the universe.
- 4. The school of the prophets: the sons of the prophets.

STUDY 24

THE LAST DAYS OF ISRAEL

Assignment: II Kings Ch. 8:16-Ch. 17:38.

I. THE REIGN OF JEHU—

1. The anointing and coronation of Jehu:
 - a. The anointing of Jehu.
 - b. The explicit orders of Jehu.
 - c. The coronation.
2. Jehu extirpates the house of Omri:
 - a. The murder of Joram and Ahaziah.
 - b. The death of Jezebel.
 - c. The murder of Ahab's relatives.
 - d. The murder of Ahaziah's brethren.
3. Jehu's religious reform:
 - a. The murder of priests of Ahab.
 - b. The destruction of Baalism.
4. Jehu's failure and punishment:
 - a. Retains golden calves of Jeroboam.
 - b. Israel is punished by Hazael.

II. SUCCEEDING KINGS OF ISRAEL— (In reading omit sections not tabulated in outline.)

1. Jehoahaz.
2. Jehoash (Joash):
 - a. Followed the sins of Jeroboam.
 - b. Visit to Elisha.
 - c. Smites Syria three times.
 - d. Jehoash and Amaziah.
3. Jeroboam II:

- a. Character.
- b. Great service rendered Israel:
 - (1) Restores Israel's border.
 - (2) Recovers other lost territory.
- 4. Zechariah.
- 5. Shallum.
- 6. Menahem:
 - a. Pays tribute to Assyria.
 - b. Levies heavy tax.
- 7. Pekahiah.
- 8. Pekah:
 - a. Invasion by Assyria.
 - b. Preliminary captivity.

III. FALL OF ISRAEL— 72

- 1. Hoshea last king of Israel:
 - a. Trouble with Assyria.
 - b. Conspiracy with Egypt.
 - c. Fall of Samaria.
- 2. Cause of the downfall of Israel.
- 3. Fate of the captives.
- 4. The new inhabitants of Israel: their race and religion.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The philosophy of Israel's downfall.
- 2. The inhabitants of Israel after the captivity.
- 3. The fate of the lost tribes.
- 4. God's goodness and Israel's sin. See 2 Kings 17: 7-23.
- 5. Origin of hatred between Jews and Samaritans.

STUDY 25

THE HISTORY OF JUDAH FROM REHOBOAM THROUGH AHAZ

Assignment: II Chronicles 13-28.

I. REHOBOAM'S SUCCESSORS —

1. Abijah: war with Jeroboam.
2. Asa:
 - a. Asa's good reign.
 - b. Asa's death.

II. THE MORAL REVIVAL UNDER JEHOSHAPHAT—

1. Jehoshaphat's reforms:
 - a. Destroys places of Baal worship.
 - b. Sends teachers to teach the law.
 - c. Orders righteous judgment in the land.
2. Jehoshaphat's foreign relations.

III. RULERS FROM JEHOSHAPHAT TO HEZEKIAH—

1. Jehoram:
 - a. Murders his relatives.
 - b. Receives letter from Elijah.
 - c. Difficulties confronting Jehoram.
2. Ahaziah, his character and fate.
3. Athaliah, her character and fate. *Cancel*
4. Joash:
 - a. Joash's good reign under Jehoiada:
 - (1) Repairs the temple.
 - (2) Worships Jehovah.
 - b. Joash's wicked reign after the death of Jehoiada:

- (1) Returns to Baal worship.
 - (2) Murders the Prophet Zechariah
 - (3) Is defeated by the Syrians.
 - (4) Is murdered by his servants.
5. Amaziah:
- a. Avenges his father's murder.
 - b. Makes war with Edom.
 - c. Sets up gods of Edom and worships them.
 - d. Is defeated by Israel.
 - e. Is conspired against and slain
6. Uzziah (Azariah):
- a. Uzziah's successful early reign:
 - (1) Successful military campaigns.
 - (2) Prestige among foreign countries
 - (3) Internal improvements.
 - (4) Great military inventions.
 - b. Uzziah's later decline:
 - (1) The sin.
 - (2) The punishment.
7. Ahaz:
- a. Ahaz's religious career:
 - (1) Make images of Baalim.
 - (2) Burns children to Moloch.
 - (3) Robs and closes the house of God.
 - b. Ahaz's political career:
 - (1) Difficulties with Syria and Israel.
 - (2) Becomes entangled with Assyria.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The Assyrian problem in Judah.
2. The character of Ahaz.
3. The greatness of Uzziah.
4. Jehoshaphat as a reformer.

STUDY 26

THE HISTORY OF JUDAH FROM HEZEKIAH TO THE CAPTIVITY

Assignment: II Chronicles 29-36; Isaiah 36-39.

I. THE REIGN OF HEZEKIAH—

1. Hezekiah's religious reforms:
 - a. The opening, repairing, and sanctifying of the temple.
 - b. The restoration of religious services:
 - (1) The sanctification of the priests and Levites.
 - (2) Provisions for sacrifice.
 - (3) Great rejoicing by king and people.
 - c. Observance of the Passover.
 - d. The destruction of idolatry in the land.
 - e. Provision for continuous temple worship.
2. The invasion of Sennacherib:
 - a. The mission of Rabshakeh:
 - (1) The demand of Rabshakeh.
 - (2) The speech of Rabshakeh.
 - (3) Hezekiah's message to Isaiah and the reply.
 - (4) Rabshakeh's return.
 - b. The letter to Hezekiah:
 - (1) Hezekiah's prayer over the letter.
 - (2) Isaiah's message to Hezekiah.
 - c. The destruction of Sennacherib.
3. The sickness of Hezekiah:
 - a. Hezekiah prays.

- b. His life is extended.
- c. He sings a song of praise.

4. Hezekiah's folly.

II. SOME SUCCESSORS OF HEZEKIAH—

1. Manasseh. See also 2 Kings 21:

- a. The anti-religious movement in Judah: *adversary to Jehovah*
 - (1) The nature of the sin.
 - (2) God's warning and threats.

b. Manasseh's captivity

c. Manasseh's reform.

2. Amon. *— followed father's wickedness*

3. Josiah:

a. Purification in and out of Jerusalem. *— Jehovah*

b. Repair of the temple. *— worship here*

c. Discovery of the law. *— written*

d. Effect of the discovery:

- (1) Josiah is penitent.
- (2) A new covenant is made.
- (3) The Passover is re-instituted.
- (4) The land is cleansed of evil. *— took a long time*

e. Josiah's rashness and death. *— with a sword*

III. THE LAST DAYS OF THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM—

- 1. Jehoahaz; gets in trouble with Egypt. *— name*
- 2. Jehoiakim; does evil and is carried to Babylon. *— name*
- 3. Jehoiachin; is taken captive. *— name*
- 4. Zedekiah; rebels against Babylon; captured. *— name*

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The character of Hezekiah.
- 2. The cause of the downfall of Judah.
- 3. The law that was discovered.
- 4. The destruction of the Assyrians.

STUDY 27

INCIDENTS OF THE EXILE

Assignment: Daniel 1-6; Esther.

I. STORIES FROM DANIEL—

1. Daniel and the king's meat:
 - a. The Hebrew youths are chosen to eat at the king's table.
 - b. The request to abstain from the king's meat.
 - c. The result of the test.
2. The dream of the image and the stone:
 - a. The king dreams and forgets the dream.
 - b. The wise men fail to reveal the dream.
 - c. Daniel reveals and interprets the dream.
 - d. The dream and the interpretation.
 - e. Daniel's reward.
3. The story of the fiery furnace:
 - a. The decree and the refusal.
 - b. The punishment and its results.
4. The dream of the tree that was cut down.
5. Belshazzar's feast.
6. Daniel and the den of lions.

II. THE STORY OF ESTHER—

1. Esther is made queen:
 - a. Events leading to the choice of Esther:
 - (1) Ahasuerus gives a great feast.
 - (2) Vashti is ordered to show herself and refuses.
 - (3) Vashti's sentence.

- (4) A new queen is to be chosen.
- b. Esther takes Vashti's place:
 - (1) The king gives a feast.
 - (2) Esther learns from Mordecai of a plot against the king.
- 2. Haman plans to destroy the Jews:
 - a. The cause of Haman's hatred. *Mordecai's refusal to bow*
 - b. Haman secures a decree from the king. *Revoked*
- 3. Esther's intercession:
 - a. Mordecai begs Esther to intercede.
 - b. Esther's resolution.
 - c. Esther finds favor with the king.
 - d. Esther gives a banquet.
 - e. Haman boasts of success and prepares a gallows for Mordecai.
- 4. Haman's plot is frustrated:
 - a. Mordecai's services are recalled and rewarded.
 - b. Haman leads Mordecai's horse through the streets.
 - c. The plot is exposed at the banquet.
 - d. Haman is hanged on his own gallows.
 - e. The edict against the Jews is revoked.
 - f. The enemies of the Jews are destroyed.
- 5. The origin of the feast of Purim.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The nature of the Book of Daniel.
- 2. The object of the Book of Esther.
- 3. The purpose of the stories of the exile.

STUDY 28

THE RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY

Assignment: The Books of Ezra and Nehemiah.

I. THE RETURN UNDER ZERUBBABEL—

1. The edict of Cyrus:
 - a. Jews urged to return to Jerusalem.
 - b. Assistance given by the neighbors.
 - c. Vessels of the old temple restored.
2. Classes and number of those who returned.
3. Preparations to build the temple:
 - a. Worship, sacrifice, and feast days instituted.
 - b. Materials for the temple are gathered.
 - c. The foundation of the house is laid.
4. The building of the temple is hindered:
 - a. Insincere help offered and refused.
 - b. A letter of protest is sent to Artaxerxes.
5. Work on the temple is resumed:
 - a. The prophets encourage the work.
 - b. Tatnai writes to Darius.
 - b. Darius discovers Cyrus's decree and confirms it.
 - d. The temple is finished and dedicated.

II. THE RETURN OF EZRA—

1. The king's commission to Ezra:
 - a. All who wish to do so may return.
 - b. To take treasures and money back to Jerusalem.
 - c. Exemption from tribute of all ministers of the temple.

- d. Freedom to punish unbelievers.
- 2. The reform under Ezra:
 - a. Ezra grieves over the mixed marriages.
 - b. Ezra prays for forgiveness for the people.
 - c. The people put away strange wives.

III. THE WORK OF NEHEMIAH—

- 1. Nehemiah returns to Jerusalem:
 - a. Nehemiah secures permission to return.
 - b. The return and investigation of the walls.
- 2. The rebuilding of the wall:
 - a. Opposition is shown:
 - b. The secrets of success in the building:
 - (1) The willingness of the people.
 - (2) Watchfulness and prayer.
 - (3) Preparation for defense while they worked.
- 3. The great revival:
 - a. The reading and hearing of the law.
 - b. Fasting and repentance.
 - c. Confession of God's goodness.
 - d. Confession of national sins.
 - e. Sealing of the covenant.
 - f. Sacrifice and rejoicing.
 - g. Reforms instituted.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Reforms of Ezra and Nehemiah.
- 2. The generosity of Cyrus.

STUDY 29

HEBREW LAW, PART I

Assignment: Exodus Ch. 19-Ch. 24: 11; Chs. 35-40.

I. THE DECALOGUE—

1. Commandments concerning higher powers:
 - a. No other gods.
 - b. No graven images.
 - c. Respect for God's name.
 - d. Respect for God's day.
 - e. Respect for parents.
2. Commandments concerning fellow men:
 - a. Against murder.
 - b. Against adultery.
 - c. Against theft.
 - d. Against false witness.
 - e. Against covetousness.

II. THE BOOK OF THE COVENANT—

1. Judgments dealing with civil and criminal cases:
 - a. The rights of slaves.
 - b. Assaults.
 - c. Laws regarding domestic animals.
 - d. Responsibility for property.
 - e. Social purity.
2. Religious and humane laws:
 - a. Kindness.
 - b. Justice.
 - c. Duties to God.
 - d. Sacred seasons:

- (1) Feast of unleavened bread.
- (2) Feast of the harvest.
- (3) Feast of tabernacles.

III. THE PRIESTLY CODE—

1. Law of circumcision. Genesis 17.
2. Law of the Passover. Exodus 12.
3. The tabernacle and its furniture. Exodus 25-31.
 - a. The Holy of Holies:
 - (1) Ark.
 - (2) Mercy seat.
 - (3) Cherubim.
 - b. Holy place:
 - (1) Altar of incense.
 - (2) Table and vessels.
 - (3) Candlestick and vessels.
 - c. Court:
 - (1) Great altar.
 - (2) Laver of brass.
 - (3) Priests' garments.
4. Rites of sacrifice. Leviticus 1-6.
5. Laws of purification. Leviticus 11-16.
6. Miscellaneous laws. Numbers 6, 27, 31, 35.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Various codes of Hebrew law and periods to which they belong.
2. The different statements of the Ten Commandments.
3. The gradual development of Hebrew law.
4. The significance of the tabernacle.

STUDY 30

HEBREW LAW, PART II

*Assignment: Deuteronomy 12-26; Leviticus 17-26;
Ezekiel 40-48.*

I. THE DEUTERONOMIC CODE—

1. Ceremonial and religious laws:
 - a. Various suggestions as to sacrifice.
 - b. Warning against idolatry.
 - c. Sumptuary laws.
 - d. Tithing.
 - e. The Sabbatical Year.
 - f. Various feasts.
 - g. Doom of idolaters.
2. Appointment and duties of officials:
 - a. King.
 - b. Priests.
 - c. Levites.
3. Criminal laws:
 - a. Cities of refuge.
 - b. Of witnesses.
 - c. Of one found murdered.
4. War measures:
 - a. Of entering battle.
 - b. Of attacking cities.
 - c. Of destroying fruit trees.
 - d. Of captive women.
5. Miscellaneous measures:
 - a. Domestic.
 - b. Laws of purity.

- c.* Neighborly courtesies.
- d.* Various customs.
- 6. The first born and the triennial tithe.

II. THE LAW OF HOLINESS—

- 1. Sumptuary laws:
 - a.* Eating of blood.
 - b.* Eating of sacrifice.
 - c.* Of things that die a natural death.
- 2. Laws concerning idolatry:
 - a.* Idols.
 - b.* Moloch.
 - c.* Devils and familiar spirits.
- 3. Personal purity:
 - a.* Forbidden relationships.
 - b.* Bodily purity.
- 4. Attitude toward others:
 - a.* Toward the poor.
 - b.* Toward neighbors.
 - c.* Toward strangers.
- 5. Laws of sacrifices.
- 6. Feasts and holydays.
- 7. Year of Jubilee.

III. THE CODE OF EZEKIEL: JERUSALEM IN HER GLORY—

- 1. The law of the house.
- 2. The ordinances of the altar.
- 3. The entering of the sanctuary.
- 4. The holy portion of the land.
- 5. Oblations and offerings.
- 6. The healing waters.
- 7. The border of the tribes.

STUDY 31

REVIEW

STUDY 21

1. Discuss the causes leading to the division of the kingdom.
2. Discuss the reign and character of Jeroboam.

STUDY 22

1. Give the main events in the life of Elijah.
2. Discuss the struggle against Baalism and the test on Carmel.
3. Indicate the causes and cure of Elijah's despondency.
4. Outline the life of Ahab.

STUDY 23

1. Give an account of the chief miracles of Elisha.
2. Indicate Elisha's place in the political life of Israel.
3. Tell the story of Naaman.
4. Describe the incident of Elisha and the Shunammite woman.
5. Contrast and compare Elisha and Elijah.

STUDY 24

1. Give an account of Jehu and his work.
2. Describe the fall of Israel; give the causes.

STUDY 25

1. Discuss the moral revival under Jehoshaphat.
2. Discuss the character of Uzziah.
3. Tell what you can about Ahaz.

STUDY 26

1. Give an account of Hezekiah's reforms.
2. Discuss Hezekiah and the Assyrian invasion.
3. Describe the anti-religious movement under Manasseh.
4. Discuss the discovery of the law and its effects.
5. Give an account of the last days of Judah.
6. Discuss the extent of the deportation to Babylon.

STUDY 27

1. Tell the story of the Book of Esther.
2. Characterize: a. Vashti; b. Esther; c. Mordecai.
3. Narrate the leading incidents in Daniel.
4. Tell the stories of the two dreams and their interpretation.

STUDY 28

1. Give an account of the return under Zerubbabel.
2. Note the hindrances to the building of the temple and how overcome.
3. Indicate the importance of the work of Ezra.
4. Show how Nehemiah got the wall completed.
5. Discuss the great revival.

STUDY 29

1. Indicate the practical aspect of Hebrew law.
2. Discuss the significance of the tabernacle.

STUDY 30

1. Name and discuss the Hebrew codes of law.
2. Name and discuss the more important feasts.

STUDY 32

THE PROPHETS AND THEIR PROBLEMS

I. THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF HEBREW PROPHECY—

1. The prophet as a messenger of God.
2. Other methods of revelation:
 - a.* God spoke directly, as to Adam, Moses, Noah, Elijah, etc.
 - b.* The "Angel of the Lord" spoke, as to Abraham, Gideon, etc.
 - c.* Angels spoke, as to Lot, Cornelius, Peter.
 - d.* God spoke by lots, Urim and Thummim.
 - e.* God spoke through dreams and visions.
 - f.* God spoke through Jesus Christ.
3. Moses the first great prophet.
4. Prophecy from Moses to Elisha.
5. Problems in the development of prophecy:
 - a.* The sons of the prophets.
 - b.* False prophets.
 - c.* Professional prophets.
6. The development of the great literary prophets.

II. THE TASK OF THE PROPHETS—

1. To preach against social injustice; examples:
 - a.* Nathan. 2 Sam. 12: 1 ff.
 - b.* Ahijah. 1 Kings 11: 29 ff.
 - c.* Elijah. 1 Kings 21: 17-24.
 - d.* Elisha. 2 Kings 9: 1-13.
 - e.* The great literary prophets.
2. To give a clearer conception of the character of Jehovah.

3. To defend and purify religion.
4. To preach religious patriotism.
5. To foretell an ideal social state.

III. THE GREAT LITERARY PROPHETS AND THEIR PERIODS—

1. The Assyrian period: 755–700 B.C.
 - a.* Amos.
 - b.* Hosea.
 - c.* Isaiah.
 - d.* Micah.
2. The Chaldean period: 627–586 B.C.
 - a.* Jeremiah.
 - b.* Zephaniah.
 - c.* Nahum.
 - d.* Habakkuk.
3. The prophets of the Exile: 593–545 B.C.
 - a.* Ezekiel.
 - b.* Message of Isaiah, 40–66.
 - c.* Obadiah.
4. The post-exilic period: 520 B.C. and after.
 - a.* Haggai.
 - b.* Zechariah.
 - c.* Malachi.
5. Prophecies of undetermined period:
 - a.* Obadiah; early or exilic?
 - b.* Isaiah, 40–66; Assyrian or exilic?
 - c.* Joel; early or post-exilic?
 - d.* Jonah; early or post-exilic?
 - e.* Daniel, 7–12; exilic or post-exilic?

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The prophet as a product of his social situation.
2. The prophet as a patriot.
3. The optimism of the prophets.
4. The prophet as a religious genius.
5. The prophets and the Messianic hope.
6. The prophets' estimate of the character of Jehovah.
7. The parables of the prophets.
8. Major and minor prophets.

STUDY 33

THE PROPHETS OF THE ASSYRIAN PERIOD, PART I

Assignment: Amos, Hosea, Micah.

I. THE PROPHET AMOS AND HIS MESSAGE—

1. Amos, the man:
 - a. The personality and training of Amos.
 - b. The methods of Amos.
2. The message of Amos:
 - a. The judgment of the nations.
 - b. Warnings and exhortations:
 - (1) Condemnation of the ruling classes.
 - (2) Israel's stubbornness.
 - (3) Rebukes and exhortations.
 - (4) The day of the Lord.
 - (5) Woes to the wicked.
 - c. Visions of judgment:
 - (1) Locusts.
 - (2) Fire.
 - (3) The plumbline.
 - (4) The summer fruit.
 - (5) The altar.
 - d. The hopeful future:
 - (1) The remnant to be saved.
 - (2) Restoration promised.

II. THE PROPHET HOSEA AND HIS MESSAGE—

1. The call of the prophet:
 - a. The story of Gomer.
 - b. The application of the story to Israel.

2. The message of Hosea:

a. Corrupt conditions in Israel:

(1) Causes of the corruption:

(a) Wicked rulers.

(b) Indifferent and ignorant priests.

(2) The inevitable doom:

(a) Reaping the whirlwind.

(b) A harvest prophecy.

b. The yearning of God:

(1) God's love and regret.

(2) A new series of complaints.

(3) A new set of warnings.

(4) A call to repentance.

(5) A promise of forgiveness.

III. THE PROPHET MICAH AND HIS MESSAGE—

1. Micah, the man.

2. The message of Micah:

a. Judgment and salvation:

(1) The judgment of the people.

(2) The cause of the judgment.

(3) The salvation of the people.

b. The controversy before the mountain.

Micah Ch. 6: 6-8. (Quote.)

c. The man of wisdom.

d. The gracious God.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The social situation in the time of these prophets.

2. True religion as expressed by Micah.

3. The clash between the priests and the prophets.

4. Contrast of Hosea and Amos.

STUDY 34

THE PROPHETS OF THE ASSYRIAN PERIOD, PART II

Assignment: Isaiah 1-12; 28-32.

I. GENERAL PROPHECIES—

1. The great arraignment:
 - a. Corruptness of the people.
 - b. Protest against false religion.
 - c. Exhortation to reform.
 - d. Promise of redemption.
2. Through judgment to glory:
 - a. The glorious future.
 - b. Corrupt conditions.
3. Parable of the vineyard. Ch. 5:1, 2. (Quote.)
4. A sevenfold woe:
 - a. Covetousness.
 - b. Intemperance.
 - c. Indifference to punishment.
 - d. Moral insensibility.
 - e. Self-righteousness.
 - f. Viciousness.
 - g. The penalty.
5. The call of the prophet. Ch. 6:1-8. (Quote.)

II. POLITICAL PROPHECIES—

1. The unholy alliance:
 - a. To King Ahaz.
 - b. To the King of Israel.
 - c. Judah and her enemies:
 - (1) The sign Immanuel.

- (2) The coming of light.
- (3) The Prince of Peace.
- d.* The doom of the north.
- 2. The Assyrian invasion:
 - a.* Assyria to be used by the Lord.
 - b.* The rod of the stem of Jesse.
 - c.* Songs of rejoicing.

III. THE DOOMS OF THE NATIONS— Chs. 13-23.

IV. JUDGMENT AND RESTORATION—

- 1. The covenant with death.
- 2. Judgment upon Ariel.
- 3. Warning against foreign alliance:
 - a.* The boaster that sitteth still.
 - b.* The horses of Egypt.
 - c.* Warning against careless ease.
- 4. A rhapsody of salvation.
- 5. The utter destruction.
- 6. The great restoration.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Isaiah's attitude toward formal religion.
- 2. The social situation of Isaiah's time.
- 3. Isaiah's call to service.
- 4. Immanuel and the Prince of Peace.
- 5. Isaiah as a patriot.
- 6. The poetical element in Isaiah.
- 7. The prophet's attitude toward foreign alliances.
- 8. The beauty of the Golden Age.

STUDY 35

THE PROPHETS OF THE CHALDEAN PERIOD, PART I

*Assignment: Jeremiah Chs. 1-3; 7-9; 11-13: 16-23;
24-29*

I. THE PROPHET'S CALL AND MANIFESTO—

1. The call of the prophet.
2. The manifesto.

II. MISCELLANEOUS DISCOURSES—

1. The temple of the Lord are these:
 - a. A call to repentance.
 - b. Obedience rather than sacrifice.
2. Topheth.
3. Grievous conditions in Jerusalem.

III. THE MISSIONARY JOURNEY—

1. The covenant:
 - a. The commission to preach the covenant.
 - b. The rejection of the covenant.
 - c. The conspiracy of Anathoth.
2. The emblems:
 - a. The girdle.
 - b. The bottle.

IV. OTHER PROPHECIES—

1. The doom of the land.
2. Condemnation of Sabbath violation.

V. DISCOURSES FOUNDED ON POTTERY—

1. The potter's clay.

2. The potter's bottle.
3. Meditations under persecution.

VI. PROPHECIES FOR THE RULERS—

1. A warning of the destruction of Jerusalem.
2. A warning against the king's house.
3. An appeal to the royal house.
4. On false prophets.

VII. CONTROVERSIAL PROPHECIES—

1. The emblem of figs.
2. The cup of the Lord's fury:
 - a.* The desolation of the land.
 - b.* The cup of fury.
 - c.* The widespread devastation.
3. Controversy over the destruction of the temple.
 - a.* The warning of destruction.
 - b.* The threat of death.
 - c.* Jeremiah's life is spared.
4. The prophecy of the yoke:
 - a.* Jeremiah advises submission to Babylon.
 - b.* The warning to Zedekiah.
 - c.* Hananiah breaks the yoke and prophesies.
 - d.* Jeremiah substitutes an iron yoke and prophesies the death of Hananiah.
5. Epistle to the elders of the captivity:
 - a.* Directions as to how to live in Babylon.
 - b.* Prophecy against his enemies.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The character of Jeremiah.
2. The symbolism of Jeremiah.
3. The patriotism of the prophet.

STUDY 36

THE PROPHETS OF THE CHALDEAN PERIOD, PART II

*Assignment: Jeremiah 30-45; Zephaniah; Nahum;
Habakkuk.*

I. PROPHECIES OF THE RESTORATION—

1. The restoration of Judah:
 - a. Promise of return from captivity.
 - b. Destruction of Judah's foes.
2. The restoration of Israel:
 - a. The joys of the restored kingdom.
 - b. A promise to Israel.
3. The new covenant. (Quote.)

II. VARIOUS INCIDENTS AND PROPHECIES OF AN HISTORICAL NATURE—

1. The Anathoth estate:
 - a. The purchase of the estate.
 - b. Jeremiah's prayer and protest.
 - c. God's statement of captivity and return.
2. The Hebrew servants:
 - a. The violation of the covenant.
 - b. The punishment for violation.
3. The Rechabites:
 - a. The fidelity of the Rechabites.
 - b. The reward.
4. The burning of the roll.
5. The crisis of the siege.
6. Jeremiah is abducted to Egypt.
7. A prophecy to the Jews in Egypt.

III. THE MESSAGE OF ZEPHANIAH—

1. Threats and denunciations:
 - a.* Against Judah:
 - (1) Punishment of Judah.
 - (2) The day of the Lord.
 - (3) Exhortation to penitence.
 - b.* Against foreign nations.
2. Promise of joy for Zion.

IV. THE MESSAGE OF NAHUM—

1. The goodness and power of God.
2. The destruction of Nineveh.

V. THE MESSAGE OF HABAKKUK—

1. A rhapsody of the Chaldeans:
 - a.* The mystery.
 - b.* The solution.
 - c.* The doom of the Chaldeans.
2. Jehovah comes to Judgment.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The Rechabites.
2. The courage of Jeremiah.
3. The prophet of consolation.
4. Picture of Nineveh and its destruction.
5. Habakkuk's attitude toward perplexing problems.

STUDY 37

THE PERIOD OF THE EXILE

Assignment: Ezekiel 1-24; 33-40.

I. EZEKIEL AND HIS MESSAGE—

1. The sevenfold message of initiation:
 - a. The call and commission.
 - b. The prophet as a watchman.
 - c. The opening of the mouth.
 - d. The mimic siege.
 - e. The doom of the land.
 - f. The conditions that follow the doom.
 - g. The vision of Jerusalem in her pollutions:
 - (1) The tour of investigation.
 - (2) The marking and slaying of the idolaters.
 - (3) The vision of the glory of God.
 - (4) The promise of a new heart.
2. The sevenfold token:
 - a. Stuff for removing.
 - b. Bread of trembling.
 - c. Vision failing.
 - d. Vision afar off.
 - e. Trust in false prophets.
 - f. Trust in vain inquiry.
 - g. Trust in vicarious righteousness.
3. The sevenfold parable:
 - a. The vine.
 - b. The foundling.
 - c. Mother and daughter.
 - d. Eagles and cedar.

- e. Sour grapes.
- f. Young lion.
- g. Broken vine.

II. JUDGMENT OF THE INQUIRING ELDERS—

- 1. The delegation of elders.
- 2. The prophet's refusal to be interviewed.

III. THE SEVEN LAST WORDS—

- 1. Against the south.
- 2. The sword of the Lord.
- 3. Judgment of the bloody city.
- 4. Parable of Oholah and Oholibah.
- 5. Judgment of Oholah and Oholibah.
- 6. The rusty caldron.
- 7. Woe beyond mourning.

IV. DOOMS OF THE NATIONS. 25–32.

V. THE FALL AND RESTORATION—

- 1. The fall of Jerusalem.
- 2. The shepherds of Israel and the divine shepherd.
- 3. Mount Seir and the mountains of Israel.
- 4. The valley of dry bones.
- 5. The joining of the sticks.
- 6. The invasion of Gog.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The parables of Ezekiel.
- 2. The visions of Ezekiel.
- 3. The symbolism of Ezekiel.
- 4. Ezekiel as the prophet of the individual.

STUDY 38

THE CLOSE OF THE EXILE

Assignment: Obadiah; Isaiah 40-66.

I. THE MESSAGE OF OBADIAH—

1. The doom of Edom.
2. The cause of the doom.
3. The triumph of Israel.

II. ISAIAH'S MESSAGE TO THE EXILES—

1. The deliverance of the exiles and the power of Jehovah:
 - a. A cry of comfort.
 - b. The servant of Jehovah delivered:
 - (1) Introduction.
 - (2) The summons before the bar of God:
 - (a) Jehovah acknowledges Israel.
 - (b) Jehovah's care for Israel.
 - (c) Jehovah reproves Israel.
 - (d) The condemnation of idolatry.
 - (e) Jehovah's message to Cyrus.
 - (f) Israel's triumph over Babylon.
 - (g) The redemption of Jacob.
2. The mission of the servant of Jehovah and the glory of Zion:
 - a. The mission of the servant of Jehovah:
 - (1) The servant awakened to his mission.
 - (2) The ministry to Zion.
 - (3) The ministry to the nations.
 - b. Zion awakened:

- (1) Appeals to Zion:
 - (a) Jehovah's appeals.
 - (b) Appeals of the celestial hosts.
- (2) The awakening and the chorus of watchmen.
- c.* The servant of Jehovah exalted.
- d.* Zion exalted:
 - (1) Zion the bride of Jehovah.
 - (2) Zion the city of beauty and peace.
 - (3) Zion the witness to the nations.
- 3. The future of Israel and the doom of the unfaithful:
 - a.* Redemption in process in Zion:
 - (1) Struggle with sin and error.
 - (2) Israel rousing to repentance.
 - (3) Redemption begun.
 - (4) Song of Zion redeemed.
 - (5) The redeemer come to Zion.
 - b.* The day of judgment:
 - (1) Judgment of the nations.
 - (2) Judgment in Zion.
 - (3) Jehovah in judgment.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The cause of the hate of Edom.
- 2. The suffering servant concept of Israel's mission.
- 3. Messianic elements in Isaiah.
- 4. Isaiah as the prophet of consolation.
- 5. The ultimate triumph of Israel.

STUDY 39

POST-EXILIC AND UNDETERMINED PROPHECIES

Assignment: Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, Joel, Jonah, Daniel, 7-12.

I. THE MESSAGE OF HAGGAI—

1. Rebuke of indifference in building the temple.
2. Encouragement to the builders.
3. The guarantee of divine favor.
4. The exaltation of Zerubbabel.

II. THE MESSAGE OF ZECHARIAH—

1. The call to repentance.
2. The sevenfold vision:
 - a. The vision opens.
 - b. Horns and smith.
 - c. The measuring line.
 - d. The high priest and the adversary.
 - e. The golden candlestick.
 - f. The sons of oil.
 - g. The flying roll.
 - h. The ephah and the talent.
 - i. The vision closes.
3. The inquiry on fasting.
4. The king of peace.
5. The withdrawal of the divine shepherd:
 - a. The flock of slaughter.
 - b. Graciousness and union.
 - c. The foolish shepherd.
6. Prophecies of the siege:

- a.* The fountain for the house of David.
- b.* The smiting of the shepherd.
- c.* The judgment and the age of holiness.

III. THE MESSAGE OF MALACHI—

- 1. Love of Jehovah for his people.
- 2. Faithlessness of priests and people.
- 3. Condemnation of guilt.
- 4. Exhortation to obedience.

IV. JOEL—

- 1. The plague as an emblem of judgment.
- 2. Repentance and relief.
- 3. The future.

V. JONAH—

- 1. The commission and flight.
- 2. The prayer and relief.
- 3. The preaching at Nineveh.

VI. DANIEL—

- 1. The vision of the four beasts.
- 2. The vision of the ram and he-goat.
- 3. The vision of the restoration.
- 4. Vision of the end.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The practical problems of Malachi.
- 2. The message of Haggai.
- 3. The post-exilic prophets and the day of the Lord.
- 4. The apocalyptic element in Daniel and Zechariah.
- 5. The vision of Joel.
- 6. The missionary message of Jonah.
- 7. The first glimpses of resurrection and immortality.

STUDY 40

REVIEW

STUDY 32

1. Trace the origin and development of Hebrew prophecy.
2. Indicate the task of the prophets. Illustrate.
3. Name the great literary prophets.
4. Name the periods of Hebrew prophecy and the prophets of each period.

STUDY 33

1. Discuss the call, character, and method of Amos.
2. Indicate the contents of his message and its application.
3. Show Hosea's treatment of the love of God.
4. Contrast and compare Amos and Hosea.
5. Give the substance of the message of Micah.

STUDY 34

1. Discuss the social and moral conditions in Israel as revealed in Isaiah.
2. Tell the story of the parable of the vineyard and its application.
3. Give the pictures of the glorious future in Isaiah.
4. Discuss Isaiah's view of foreign alliances.

STUDY 35

1. Discuss Jeremiah's call and character.
2. Indicate the conditions in Jerusalem at the time of Jeremiah.

3. Discuss the emblem messages: the girdle, bottle, potter's clay.

STUDY 36

1. Discuss Jeremiah as a patriot. Illustrate.
2. Tell about the burning of the roll.
3. Give the substance of Zephaniah's message.
4. Indicate the nature of the Book of Nahum.

STUDY 37

1. Say what you can about Ezekiel's visions.
2. What conditions did Ezekiel discover on his night journey?
3. Discuss the parables of Ezekiel.
4. Tell the story of the valley of dry bones.

STUDY 38

1. Indicate the nature of Obadiah's message.
2. Give some idea of the poetical quality of Isaiah's writings.
3. Trace the development of the servant of Jehovah idea.
4. Discuss the Messianic hope of Isaiah.

STUDY 39

1. Indicate the nature of the message of Haggai.
2. Describe the visions of Zechariah and Daniel.
3. Indicate the main ideas in the message of Malachi.
4. Show the purpose of the Book of Joel.
5. Give the story of Jonah and its application.

to be a cultured literature. It usually appears to be a collection of poems. National hymns of hate

STUDY 41

DEVOTIONAL AND WISDOM LITERATURE

I. THE CONTENTS OF HEBREW CLASSIC LITERATURE—

1. The great classics:

- a. Psalms.
- b. Proverbs.
- c. Job.

2. The little classics:

- a. Song of Songs.
- b. Ruth.
- c. Lamentations.
- d. Ecclesiastes.
- e. Esther.

II. POETRY IN THE OLD TESTAMENT—

1. Nature and characteristics of Hebrew poetry:

a. The nature of Hebrew poetry:

- (1) Emotional as to substance.
- (2) Imaginative as to presentation.
- (3) Rhythmic and sublime as to style.

b. The structure of Hebrew poetry. Parallelism:

- (1) Synonymous. Psalm 8: 4.
- (2) Synthetic. Psalm 42: 1.
- (3) Antithetic. Proverbs 13: 1.
- (4) Climactic. Psalm 29: 1.

2. Types of poetry in the Old Testament:

a. As to form:

- (1) Groups of couplets and sonnets.
- (2) Lyrics.
- (3) Drama.

- b. As to nature and purpose:
 - (1) Devotional. *psalms*
 - (2) Didactic or wisdom.
- 3. Collections of Hebrew poetry:
 - a. The Book of the Wars of Jehovah.
 - b. The Book of Jashar.
 - c. The Psalter. *David wrote 1000*
 - d. The Proverbs.

III. THE HEBREW PSALTER—

- 1. The authorship and arrangement of the Book of Psalms.
- 2. The uses of the Psalter.
- 3. The musical disposal of the Psalms:
 - a. As to musical directions:
 - (1) As to tunes.
 - (2) As to kinds of voices.
 - b. As to musical accompaniment.

IV. THE WISDOM LITERATURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT—

- 1. The books of wisdom:
 - a. Job.
 - b. Proverbs.
 - c. Ecclesiastes.
- 2. The function of wisdom literature.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The nature of Hebrew poetry.
- 2. The uses of the Megilloth or "little classics."
- 3. Folk songs among the Hebrews.
- 4. Early Hebrew poetry.

STUDY 42

PSALMS OF ADORATION OF JEHOVAH AND REFLECTIONS ON HIS WORKS

Assignment: The Psalms Analyzed in Outline.

I. PSALMS OF ADORATION OF JEHOVAH—

1. Of God in nature:
 - a. Psalm 8, the glory of nature and greatness of man. (Quote.)
 - b. Psalm 19, nature's testimony to the greatness of God. (Quote.)
 - c. Psalm 29, God's greatness manifested in the thunderstorm.
 - d. Psalm 104, creation's testimony to the goodness of God.
2. Of God's love for his people:
 - a. Psalm 103, God's mercy and compassion toward his people.
 - b. Psalms 111-118, the Egyptian Hallel—a sequence concerning God's love as shown in the deliverance of his people from bondage.
 - c. Psalms 145-150, a festal anthem—a sequence of psalms of praise.

II. REFLECTIONS ON THE MORAL ORDER—

1. The apparent hopelessness of life: Psalms 39, 90.
 2. The ultimate triumph of right: Psalms 37, 92.
- (Other Psalms in this group are: 9, 10, 11, 14, 36, 49, 52, 62, 73, 75, 92, and 94.)

III. REFLECTIONS ON DIVINE PROVIDENCE—

1. The joy of fellowship with God:
 - a. Psalm 127, a song of toil.
 - b. Psalm 128, a song of the family.
2. God's care for his people: Psalms 23, 34, 91, 121.

(Other Psalms in this group are: 16, 112, 125, 139.)

IV. FURTHER REFLECTIONS—

1. On the value of scripture: Psalms 1 (Quote); 19 (Quote); 119.
2. On the ideal man: Psalms 1, 15, 24 (Quote).

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The optimism of the Psalms.
2. The scriptural estimate of true manhood.
3. The "It pays to be good" theory in the Old Testament.
4. Jehovah as a shepherd. See Ezekiel 34; John 10.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CLASS EXERCISES

1. Call for citations and quotations. Psalms 1, 8, 15, 19, 24, and 121 are favorites.
2. Read Psalm 34 aloud as a class.
3. Sum up the best statements concerning the law.
4. Compare the picture of God in the 103d psalm with the New Testament conception of God.

STUDY 43

PSALMS ON JEHOVAH'S REIGN, HIS PEOPLE, THEIR KING, AND THEIR ENEMIES

Assignment: The Psalms Analyzed in Outline.

I. THE UNIVERSAL REIGN OF JEHOVAH—PSALMS 95-100, A FESTAL ANTHEM.

(Other Psalms on this topic are: 47, 87, 93.)

II. ROYAL PSALMS—

1. Prayers for the king's welfare.
 - a. Psalm 20, for success in battle.
 - b. Psalm 63, for the overthrow of his enemies.
2. The character of the king:
 - a. Psalm 72, a picture of a righteous king.
 - b. Psalm 101, the resolutions of a righteous king.
3. The dominion of the king:
 - a. Psalm 2, the universality of his reign.
 - b. Psalm 110, his victory over his foes.
4. Yearning for the Messianic king:
 - a. Psalm 89, the sure promise of David.
 - b. Psalm 132, the certainty of the fulfillment of the promise.

(Other Psalms under this topic are: 18, 21, 45, 61.)

III. HISTORICAL PSALMS—

1. The unfaithfulness of Jehovah's people:
 - a. Psalm 78, a review of Israel's unfaithfulness.
 - b. Psalm 81, Israel's inexcusable disobedience.
2. The love or power of God:

- a.* Psalm 105, Jehovah's care for Israel.
- b.* Psalm 135, God's love as revealed in Israel's history.

(Other Psalms are: 106, 114, 136.)

3. Imprecatory Psalms:

- a.* Psalm 58, a curse upon unrighteous judges.
- b.* Psalm 59, a curse upon bloodthirsty foes.
- c.* Psalm 69, a curse upon wanton persecutors.
- d.* Psalm 83, a judgment on Israel's foes.
- e.* Psalm 109, a curse on the curser.
- f.* Psalms 129 and 137 (Quote), a curse on those that hate Zion.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The hate literature of the Hebrews.
2. The Hebraic conception of a king.
3. The Messianic conception of the Psalms.
4. The ethics of the Psalms.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CLASS EXERCISES

1. Trace the history of Israel as narrated in the Psalms.
2. Compare the imprecatory Psalms with the doom literature of the prophets.
3. Compare the ideas of a righteous ruler in the Psalms with the conception set forth in prophets, especially Isaiah 9 and 11.
4. Divide the class into groups and read the Festal Anthem, Psalms 95-100, aloud.

STUDY 44

PSALMS OF THANKSGIVING, WORSHIP, PENITENCE, AND PETITION

Assignment: The Psalms Analyzed in Outline.

I. PSALMS OF THANKSGIVING—

1. Personal Psalms of thanksgiving: Psalms 30, 40.
2. National Psalms of thanksgiving: Psalms 46, 67, 68.

(Other Psalms of thanksgiving are: 18, 48, 65, 66, 76, 107, 116, 118, 124, 126, 138, 144, 149.)

II. PSALMS OF WORSHIP—

1. Psalms of the individual worshiper: Psalms 5, 42, 43.
2. Psalms having to do with temple worship:
 - a. Psalm 24, an inaugural hymn.
 - b. Psalm 84, the pilgrim's longing for the sanctuary.
 - c. Psalms 120-134, the pilgrims' songs of ascent.

III. PSALMS OF PENITENCE—

1. Psalms dealing with personal penitence: Psalms 32, 38.
2. Psalms indicating a national penitence also: Psalms 51, 130.

IV. PSALMS OF PETITION—

1. Prayers for the manifestation of God:
 - a. Psalm 22, for God's presence in extremity.

- b.* Psalm 88, for a glimpse of God's face.
- 2. Prayers for deliverance:
 - a.* Psalm 31, from distress.
 - b.* Psalm 35, from malicious foes.
- 3. Miscellaneous petitions:
 - a.* Psalm 25, for protection from enemies.
 - b.* Psalm 85, prayer for restoration.

(Other Psalms of petition are: 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 17, 28, 41, 44, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 64, 70, 71, 74, 79, 80, 120, 140, 141, 142.)

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The development of a sense of individual guilt.
2. Jehovah as a God of war.
3. Jehovah as the director of the destiny of the nation.
4. The love of the Hebrews for the temple.
5. Jehovah's care for his people.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CLASS EXERCISES

1. Call attention to the beauty and grandeur of individual Psalms. Such in this study are Psalms 24, 27, 42, 46, 51, 84, and 122.
2. Compare the Psalmist's love for the temple with that of the prophets. See Isaiah 2, also Haggai, etc.
3. Analyze Psalm 77, the cause and cure of the psalmist's trouble.
4. Call for a review of the characteristics of Hebrew poetry, and have various members of the class cite passages illustrating parallelism.

STUDY 45

THE SONG OF SONGS AND THE LAMENTATION

Assignment: Song of Songs and Lamentations.

I. THE SONG OF SONGS, A WEDDING SONG—

1. Various interpretations of the book:

a. An allegory representing:

(1) The love of God and Israel (Hebrew).

(2) The love of Christ and the Church (Christian).

-b. A cycle of Syrian love songs.

c. A drama commemorating Solomon's wedding.

d. The drama of a shepherd lover.

2. The allegory theory:

a. For main ideas see the headlines in the King James Version, which interprets the book from the Christian point of view.

b. The Jewish interpretation merely substitutes Jehovah for Christ and Israel in the place of the Church.

3. The Syrian song-cycle theory: See Judges 14: 12 and Tobit 11: 19.

The Oriental custom was to celebrate the weddings for a week with dancing and song.

4. The Solomon wedding theory:

The outline is practically the same as above. See the arrangement in Moulton's *Modern Reader's Bible*.

5. The shepherd lover theory:

a. The Shulamite in the harem. Ch. 1: 1-Ch. 2: 7.

b. Reminiscences brought about by a dream. Ch. 2: 8-Ch. 3: 5.

c. The day of betrothal:

(1) The approach of the king. Ch. 3: 5-Ch. 5: 1.

(2) The maiden's aloofness due to a dream. Ch. 5: 2-Ch. 6: 3.

(3) The king resumes his flattery to be rebuffed. Ch. 6: 4-Ch. 12.

(4) The dance of Mahanaim and the escape of the bride.

(5) The king flatters the Mahanaim dancer.

d. The reunion of the Shulamite and the shepherd lover.

(1) Longings for Lebanon. Ch. 7: 11-Ch. 8: 4.

(2) The renewal of love in Lebanon.

II. THE LAMENTATIONS, AN ACROSTIC DIRGE—

1. The significance of the poem.

2. The nature of the poem.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Wedding celebrations among the Hebrews.

2. The figure of the bride as the Church.

3. The imagery of the Song of Solomon.

4. The significance of the Lamentations in the life of the Jews.

5. Abishag as the heroine of the Song of Songs.

6. The Song of Solomon as a drama.

STUDY 46

WISDOM LITERATURE PART I

Assignment: Proverbs 1-9.

I. AN OUTLINE OF THE STUDY OF WISDOM LITERATURE—

1. The wise men as teachers of ancient Israel.
2. Wisdom books of the ancient Hebrews:
 - a. Proverbs.
 - b. Ecclesiastes.
 - c. Job.
 - d. Ecclesiasticus.
 - e. The wisdom of Solomon.
3. The basis of Hebrew philosophy:
 - a. The existence of a personal God.
 - b. The reality of divine revelation.
4. Types of wisdom literature:
 - a. Riddle. d. Proverbs.
 - b. Fable. e. Philosophical drama.
 - c. Parable. f. Philosophical essay or homily.
5. Authorship of the Proverbs.

II. THE PROVERBS' COMMENDATION OF WISDOM—

1. Words of warning:
 - a. Against bad company.
 - b. On neglecting wisdom.
 - c. Perversity.
 - d. Strange women.
 - e. Laziness. 6: 6-11 (Quote).
 - f. Tattling.

2. Qualities of wisdom:
 - a.* Delivers from evil.
 - b.* Brings prosperity.
 - c.* Is the supreme prize of God. 3: 11-20.
(Quote.)
 - d.* Furnishes security.
 - e.* Brings health.
3. Further thoughts on wisdom:
 - a.* The tradition of wisdom.
 - b.* The two paths.
 - c.* The two houses.
 - d.* Place and prestige of wisdom.

III. MORAL VIRTUES AND THEIR CONTRARY VICES. Chs. 10-22. Make list.

IV. WARNINGS AND EXHORTATIONS—

1. Warnings:
 - a.* Against bad judgment. 14: 12.
 - b.* Against worry. 14: 30; 17: 22.
 - c.* Against injuring one's brother. 18: 19.
 - d.* Against going bond. 11: 15; 17: 18; 20: 16;
22: 26, 27.
 - e.* Against bearing false witness. 14: 25; 19:
5; 21: 28.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Comparison of priests, prophets, and wise men as teachers.
2. The apocryphal books of wisdom.
3. Jesus's use of the wisdom methods of teaching.
4. The estimate of wisdom found in Job 28.

STUDY 47

WISDOM LITERATURE, PART II

Assignment: Proverbs 22-31.

I. WORDS OF THE WISE; Ch. 22: 17-Ch. 24: 34.—

1. Some observations:

- a. On the transitoriness of riches.
- ✓ b. On gluttony.
- c. On unchastity.
- d. On wisdom.
- e. On respect of persons.
- f. On slothfulness.
- g. On diligence.

2. Some warnings:

- ✓ a. Against oppressing the poor.
- b. Against friendship with a wrathful man.
- ✓ c. Against going bond.
- ✓ d. Against removing landmarks.
- e. Against envy and fretfulness.
- f. Against intemperance.
- ✓ g. Against false witness and spite.

II. PROVERBS OF SOLOMON COPIED BY HEZEKIAH'S MEN; 25-29—

1. Observations on various topics:

- a. On the king.
- b. On fools.
- c. On the sluggard.
- d. On social pests.
- e. On good husbandry.

2. Proverbs and epigrams:

a. Attitude toward others:

- (1) Talking.
- (2) Visiting.
- (3) Being kind.

b. Bad traits of character.

- (1) Lying.
- (2) Boasting.
- (3) Jealousy.
- (4) Anger.
- (5) Deceit.

c. On the law.

III. SHORTER COLLECTIONS—

1. The sayings of Agur:

- a.* The unsearchableness of God.
- b.* The golden mean.
- c.* An evil generation.
- d.* Things never satisfied.
- e.* Things not to be known.
- f.* Things not to be borne.
- g.* Things little and wise.
- h.* Things stately in going.

2. The words of King Lemuel:

a. Warnings:

- (1) Against women.
- (2) Against wine.

b. The virtuous woman.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The social teachings of the Book of Proverbs.
- 2. Family life and relationships in the Proverbs.
- 3. The attitude of the Proverbs toward women.

STUDY 48

WISDOM LITERATURE, PART III

Assignment: Ecclesiastes

I. THE PROLOGUE—

1. The problem stated.
2. The conclusion.

II. THE QUEST FOR THE HIGHEST GOOD—

1. In wisdom and pleasure:
 - a. In wisdom.
 - b. In pleasure.
 - c. Comparison of wisdom and pleasure.
 - d. Conclusion.
2. In business:
 - a. Quest obstructed by:
 - (1) Divine ordinances.
 - (2) Human injustice.
 - (3) Hopelessness after death.
 - (4) Jealousy and rivalry.
 - b. Some helpful observations:
 - (1) Value of coöperation.
 - (2) Helpful worship.
 - (3) The joy of labor.
 - (4) The folly of hoarding.
 - c. Conclusion.
3. In wealth and the golden mean:
 - a. Vanity of riches:
 - (1) No power to enjoy them.
 - (2) No satisfaction in them.

- b. The golden mean:
 - (1) Method of pursuing.
 - (2) Danger of it:
 - (a) Self-righteousness.
 - (b) Indifference to censure.
 - (c) Mistrust of women.
 - (d) Indifference to public wrongs.
- c. Conclusion.
- 4. The quest obtained:
 - a. Where not found:
 - (1) In wisdom.
 - (2) Nor pleasure.
 - (3) Nor in public-spiritedness.
 - b. Where found: (Quote Ch. 12: 1-7.)
 - (1) In the wise use and enjoyment of the present life.
 - (2) Faith in the life to come.

III. EPILOGUE.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The pessimism of Ecclesiastes. Compare with that of the Rubaiyat.
2. The ethical teaching of Ecclesiastes.
3. Immortality in the Old Testament.
4. The "Two Voices" in Ecclesiastes, or lights and shadows. Compare with the *Two Voices* by Tennyson.
5. Comparison of the hopelessness of Ecclesiastes and the *Vanity of Human Wishes* by Dr. Johnson.
6. The philosophy of the golden mean.
7. Man's inability to be satisfied with material things.

STUDY 49

THE BOOK OF JOB, PART

Assignment: Job 1-14.

I. THE PROLOGUE; Chs. 1, 2—

1. The character of Job.
2. The heavenly conclave and its results.
3. The second conclave and its results.
4. The visit of the three friends.

II. THE CURSE; Ch. 3—

1. The implied questions
2. The realm of death.

III. THE DEBATE, CYCLE I; Chs. 4-14—

1. The first speech and the reply:
 - a. The speech of Eliphaz, the fatherly ancient:
 - (1) Job's present and former conditions contrasted.
 - (2) The vision revealing sin as the cause of suffering.
 - (3) A recommendation to repentance.
 - b. Job's reply to Eliphaz:
 - (1) Job justifies his impatience.
 - (2) Upbraids his friends for lack of sympathy.
 - (3) Complains bitterly of his sufferings.
2. The second speech and reply:
 - a. The speech of Bildad, the traditional orthodox:

- (1) A doubt of Job's innocence.
- (2) An appeal to tradition.
- (3) A hope of restoration.
- b.* Job's reply to Bildad:
 - (1) His hopelessness because:
 - (a) He cannot argue with God.
 - (b) Of the brevity of life.
 - (c) He cannot reach God.
 - (2) An expression of bitterness:
 - (a) Wonders at God's treatment of him.
 - (b) Begs for peace.
3. The third speech and reply:
 - a.* The speech of Zophar, the discourteous dogmatist:
 - (1) Rails at Job for presumption.
 - (2) Recommends repentance.
 - b.* Job's reply to Zophar:
 - (1) Contrasts his wisdom with that of his friends.
 - (2) Demands right to argue his case with God.
 - (3) Asks God to consider human frailty.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Character of each of the friends.
2. Problem of the Book of Job; various solutions.
3. The patience of Job.
4. Persons and places of the drama.
5. The attitude of Job's wife.
6. Oriental grief and mourning.

STUDY 50

THE BOOK OF JOB, PART II

Assignment: Job 15-30.

I. THE DEBATE, CYCLE II; Ch. 15-Ch. 21: 15—

1. Eliphaz's second speech and the reply:
 - a. The speech of Eliphaz:
 - (1) Accuses Job of impiety.
 - (2) Describes the afflictions of the wicked.
 - b. Reply of Job to Eliphaz:
 - (1) Appeals from his friends to God.
 - (2) Asks God to stand his security.
2. Bildad's second speech and the reply:
 - a. The speech of Bildad:
 - (1) Resents Job's attitude.
 - (2) Narrates the sorrows of the wicked.
 - b. Job's reply:
 - (1) Protests against the attitude of his friends.
 - (2) Recounts his sorrows.
 - (3) Manifests growing confidence in God.
3. Zophar's second speech and the reply:
 - a. Zophar's speech:
 - (1) The shortness of the triumph of the wicked.
 - (2) The ultimate doom of the wicked.
 - b. Job's reply to Zophar:
 - (1) Accuses his friends of falsehood.
 - (2) Shows that wickedness has no connection with success or failure.

II. THE DEBATE, CYCLE III; Ch. 21: 16-Ch. 30—

1. Eliphaz's third speech and the reply:
 - a. The speech of Eliphaz:
 - (1) Enumerates Job's supposed sins.
 - (2) Exhorts repentance.
 - b. Job's reply to Eliphaz:
 - (1) Renews his demand to find God.
 - (2) Again protests his innocence.
2. Bildad's third speech and the reply:
 - a. The speech of Bildad:
 - (1) The greatness of God.
 - (2) The puniness of man.
 - b. Job's reply to Bildad:
 - (1) The uselessness of Bildad's speech.
 - (2) A refusal to admit guilt.
3. Zophar's third speech and the reply:
 - a. Zophar's speech:
 - (1) The portion of the wicked.
 - (2) The search for wisdom.
 - b. Job's reply to Zophar:
 - (1) Job's former days.
 - (2) The present evil conditions.
 - (3) His fearful afflictions.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Job's rebellion.
2. Job's self-assertion. Compare Henley's *Invictus*.
3. Goodness as a basis of prosperity.
4. The search for wisdom.

STUDY 51

THE BOOK OF JOB, PART III

Assignment: Job 31-42.

I. THE OATH OF CLEARING—JOB DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE; CH. 31.

II. THE SPEECH OF ELIHU; CHS. 32-37—

1. The interposition of Elihu.
2. The speech of Elihu:
 - a. Elihu's reasons for speaking:
 - (1) Wishes to show God's providence.
 - (2) Wishes to vindicate God's righteousness.
 - b. Further arguments of Elihu:
 - (1) Condemns Job for self-righteousness.
 - (2) Enlarges on the righteousness of God.
 - (3) Shows the greatness of God's majesty.
 - (4) Reminds Job of his weakness and ignorance.

III. DIVINE INTERVENTION; CH. 38-CH. 42: 6—

1. The challenge of the Almighty.
2. God's power as expressed in nature.
3. Some striking pictures:
 - a. Pictures of creation.
 - b. The mysteries of the heavens.
 - c. The war horse.
 - d. Behemoth.
 - e. Leviathan.
4. The voice dies away in the distance.
5. The repentance of Job.

IV. THE EPILOGUE; Ch. 42: 7-16—

1. God's attitude toward the three friends:
 - a. Is angry with them.
 - b. Demands sacrifice.
 - c. Job to pray for his friends.
2. The aftermath:
 - a. Recognition and comfort by Job's former acquaintances.
 - b. Increase of his possessions.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. God as expressed in nature. Compare the Psalms.
2. The solution for the problem of suffering.
3. The significance of the Book of Job in the life of the Hebrews.
4. Comparison of the problem of suffering in Job and in Isaiah.
5. Nature poetry of Isaiah and Job compared.
6. The character of Job.
7. The poetical element of the Book of Job.
8. The conception of God in the Book of Job.
9. Influence of suffering on character.

STUDY 52

REVIEW

STUDY 41

1. Name the Hebrew classics and discuss the use of the "little classics."
2. Discuss Hebrew poetry; define and illustrate parallelism.
3. Discuss the Hebrew psalter, its history, uses, and importance.

STUDY 42

1. Discuss God as manifested in nature. Compare with Job and Isaiah.
2. Indicate the character of God as pictured in the Psalms.
3. What is the psalmist's idea of the value of Scripture? Of the ideal man?

STUDY 43

1. Trace the history of Israel as seen in the Psalter.
2. Discuss the Imprecatory Psalms.

STUDY 44

1. Discuss the nature of the Psalms of petition.
2. Discuss the psalmist's expression of love for the temple.

STUDY 45

1. Give the various theories concerning the Song of Solomon.
2. Tell the story of this book.

STUDY 46

1. Contrast the wise men with priests and prophets as teachers.
2. Differentiate types of wisdom literature.
3. Discuss the commendation of wisdom in the Proverbs.
4. Give some of the leading ideas in the proverbs of moral virtues and their contrary vices.

STUDY 47

1. Indicate the social teachings of the Book of Proverbs.
2. Indicate the nature of the warnings and exhortations in the Proverbs.
3. Give some idea of the conception of woman as expressed in the Proverbs.

STUDY 48

1. Outline the Book of Ecclesiastes.
2. Discuss pessimism as portrayed in the book.

STUDIES 49, 50, 51

1. State the problem of the Book of Job, and outline the various solutions.
2. Discuss the character of Job's three friends.
3. Discuss Job's rebellion and self-assertion.
4. Give an estimate of the character of Job.
5. Give the fine pictures from the book.
6. Tell the story of the book.

III. BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS

STUDY 53

THE HISTORY OF THE PERIOD (332 B.C. TO 70 A.D.)

Assignment: Tobit

I. CONQUEST AND EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER—

1. Alexander annexes Palestine (332 B.C.).
2. Alexander's "Hellenizing" policy—to spread:
 - a. The Greek language.
 - b. The Greek culture—art, literature, civilization.
 - c. The Greek philosophy.
3. Alexander's interest in Judaism:
 - a. The Septuagint.
 - b. The Dispersion of the Jews.

II. PALESTINE AFTER ALEXANDER—

1. Falls to Egyptian division of the empire.
2. Contested for by other divisions.
3. Finally won by Seleucid kings of Syria (203 B.C.):
 - a. Antiochus the Great, his kingdom and policies.
 - b. Antiochus Epiphanes, archenemy of the Jews (175 B.C. to 164 B.C.):
 - (1) Abolished the Sabbath and the Jewish law.
 - (2) Defiled the altar and the temple.
 - (3) Oppressed loyal Jews.

III. THE MACCABEAN REVOLT AND RULE (168 B.C. TO 63 B.C.)—

1. Priest Mattathias raised religious revolt.

2. Succeeded by five sons (the Maccabees)—
John, Simon, Judas, Eleazar, Jonathan.
3. Successful campaigns of Judas Maccabeus,
Jonathan, and Simon freed Palestine (142
B.C.).
4. Succession of Hasmonean priest-kings.
5. Quarrel over succession: Pompey invited to
arbitrate (63 B.C.).

IV. ROMAN RULE (63 B.C. to 70 A.D.)—

1. Procurators and petty kings.
2. Rise of the Herods:
 - a. Antipater the Idumean favored by Rome.
 - b. Succeeded by his son, Herod the Great.
(37 B.C. to 4 A.D.).
 - c. The later Herods and Roman procurators.
3. Rebellion of the Jews (70 A.D.).
4. Titus destroyed Jerusalem; the temple burned.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The heroism of the Maccabees.
2. The Herod family.
3. Greek influence in Judaism.
4. Roman rule in Judea.

Hastings Dictionary of the Bible

STUDY 54

LIFE AND LITERATURE OF THE PERIOD

*Assignment: Ecclesiasticus Chs. 3-6; 25, 28, 30, 44-50;
Wisdom of Solomon Chs. 1-6: 11.*

I. CONDITIONS IN JUDEA AT THE TIME OF THE BIRTH OF CHRIST—

1. Political:

- a. Palestine a political dependency of Rome.
- b. Taxation in Judea.
- c. Jewish courts of justice.

2. Religio-political parties:

- a. The Pharisees.
- b. The Sadducees.
- c. The Zealots.
- d. The Herodians.
- e. The Essenes.
- f. The Samaritans.

3. Religious and social conditions:

- a. Centralized worship in the temple
- b. Synagogue worship.
- c. Home life and customs.

II. THE JEWISH BACKGROUND OF CHRISTIANITY—

1. The foci of Jewish religion:

- a. The Law:
 - (1) Training for the law.
 - (2) The religion of the law.
- b. The Messianic hope:
 - (1) Its forms:

- (a) A political kingdom.
- (b) An apocalyptic hope.
- (2) Its dangers.
- 2. National contributions to the kingdom:
 - a.* Roman law and world unity.
 - b.* Grecian thought.
 - c.* Jewish faith, people, and writings.

III. THE LITERATURE OF THE PERIOD—

- 1. The completion of the Canon of the Old Testament.
- 2. The Books of the Apocrypha:
 - a.* I and II Esdras.
 - b.* Tobit.
 - c.* Judith.
 - d.* Additions to the Book of Esther.
 - e.* The Wisdom of Solomon.
 - f.* Ecclesiasticus.
 - g.* Baruch.
 - h.* The Song of the Three Holy Children.
 - i.* The History of Susanna.
 - j.* The History of the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon.
 - k.* The Prayer of Manasseh.
 - l.* I and II Maccabees.
- 3. The significance of the Apocrypha:
 - a.* Historical value.
 - b.* Theological interest.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The Jewish background of Christianity.
- 2. Jewish religion in the days of Christ.
- 3. The development of the Messianic idea.

IV. THE NEW TESTAMENT

STUDY 55

THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW: JESUS THE MESSIAH

Assignment: Matthew 1-10.

I. EVENTS PRIOR TO THE MINISTRY OF JESUS—

1. The birth and childhood of Jesus:
 - a. The birth of Jesus.
 - b. The visit of the wise men.
 - c. The flight into Egypt.
 - d. The slaughter of the infants.
 - e. The return to Nazareth.
2. John the Baptist and the appearance of Jesus in public:
 - a. John, the forerunner of Jesus.
 - b. The baptism of Jesus.
 - c. The temptation in the wilderness.

II. THE OPENING OF THE MINISTRY OF JESUS—

1. Early events of his ministry:
 - a. Jesus calls four disciples.
 - b. Jesus heals the multitudes.
2. The Sermon on the Mount:
 - a. The Beatitudes. 5: 2-12. (Quote.)
 - b. The nature of his followers:
 - (1) Salt of the earth.
 - (2) Light of the world.
 - (3) Better than the Pharisees.
 - c. Directions as to conduct:
 - (1) As to anger.
 - (2) As to lust.

A

35

B

36

C

PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF CHRIST

MEDITERRANEAN
SEA



A

35

B

36

C

- (3) As to swearing.
- (4) As to attitude toward enemies.
- d.* On prayer and fasting:
 - (1) As to attitude.
 - (2) As to content.
- e.* Attitude toward material things:
 - (1) Against material things.
 - (2) Carefreeness as to material things.
- f.* Sundry exhortations.
- g.* On hearing and doing.

III. GATHERING AND ORGANIZING THE DISCIPLES—

- 1. Some miracles by the way:
 - a.* The leper healed.
 - b.* The centurion's servant healed.
 - c.* Simon's wife's mother cured.
 - d.* The sea calmed.
 - e.* The Gadarene maniac healed.
 - f.* The palsied forgiven.
 - g.* The issue of blood cured.
 - h.* Jairus's daughter raised.
 - i.* Blind men cured.
- 2. The apostles chosen and commissioned:
 - a.* The twelve apostles.
 - b.* The commission.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The nature of the kingdom.
- 2. The character of citizenship in the kingdom.
- 3. The temptation of Jesus.
- 4. The practicability of the teachings of Jesus.
- 5. The Beatitudes and the Ten Commandments.

STUDY 56

THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW: JESUS THE MESSIAH

Assignment: Matthew 11-20.

I. THE ISOLATION OF JESUS AND HIS MINISTRY—

1. The doubts of John the Baptist.
2. The opposition of the Pharisees:
 - a. Because they misunderstood him.
 - b. Because he desecrated their sabbath.
 - c. Open antagonism.
 - d. The demand for a sign.
 - e. Jesus defines kinship with himself.

II. A SERIES OF PARABLES—

1. The parable of the Sower.
2. The Tares.
3. The Mustard Seed.
4. The Leaven.
5. The Treasure.
6. The Pearl of Great Price.
7. The Net.
8. The Householder.

III. THE GREATER MIRACLES AND THE GROWING ANTAGONISM—

1. The miracles:
 - a. The feeding of the five thousand.
 - b. Jesus walking on the sea.
 - c. Curing many sick.
 - d. Healing the Canaanite girl.

2. The growing antagonism:
 - a.* Without honor in his own country.
 - b.* John the Baptist beheaded.
 - c.* Attack on the tradition of the elders.
 - d.* Warning against the Pharisaic leaven.

IV. THE KINGDOM BEGINS TO DAWN UPON THE DISCIPLES—

1. Recognition of the nature of Christ and his mission:
 - a.* The confession at Cæsarea.
 - b.* The announcement of Christ's sufferings.
 - c.* The transfiguration.
2. Parables treating of the kingdom:
 - a.* The Fellow Servants.
 - b.* The Hired Laborers.
3. Questions concerning the kingdom:
 - a.* The relation of children of the kingdom to established authority.
 - b.* The nature of citizens of the kingdom.
 - c.* Treatment of sin in the kingdom.
 - d.* The place of honor in the kingdom.
 - e.* Service, the law of the kingdom.
4. Other incidents on the way:
 - a.* Blessing little children.
 - b.* The rich young ruler.
 - c.* The healing of the blind man.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The "leaven" of the Pharisees.
2. The sign of the Prophet Jonah.
3. Parables of the kingdom.
4. Greatness in the kingdom of God.
5. Jesus's treatment of children and women.

STUDY 57

THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW: JESUS THE MESSIAH

Assignment: Matthew 21-28

I. JESUS ARRIVES AT JERUSALEM—

1. Incidents of the entry:
 - a. The entry and reception.
 - b. The cleansing of the temple.
 - c. The fig tree.
2. Clash with the ruling classes:
 - a. The authority of Jesus questioned.
 - b. Parables illustrating the attitude toward Jesus:
 - (1) The Two Sons.
 - (2) The Husbandmen and Heir.
 - (3) The Marriage Feast.
 - c. Questions asked to ensnare Jesus:
 - (1) As to tribute.
 - (2) As to marriage in heaven.
 - (3) As to the great commandment.
 - d. The denunciation of the Scribes and Pharisees.
 - e. The lament over Jerusalem.

II. THE REVELATION OF THE END—

1. Warnings of the end:
 - a. Preliminary tribulations.
 - b. The tribulation of Judea.
 - c. The signs of the coming of the Son of Man.
 - d. The suddenness of the end.

2. Parables of the end:
 - a. The Ten Virgins.
 - b. The Talents.
 - c. Final Judgment.

III. THE PASSION AND RESURRECTION OF JESUS—

1. Preparation for the end:
 - a. The anointing.
 - b. The bargain of Judas.
 - c. The Last Supper.
2. The arrest on Olivet:
 - a. The agony in Gethsemane.
 - b. The betrayal and arrest.
3. The trial:
 - a. Before Caiaphas.
 - b. The denial.
 - c. The repentance of Judas.
 - d. Before Pilate.
4. The crucifixion.
5. The burial:
 - a. Jesus is buried in Joseph's tomb.
 - b. The sepulchre is sealed and the guard set.
6. The resurrection:
 - a. The appearance of Jesus.
 - b. The alleged bribing of the guards.
7. The commission and ascension.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The character of Judas.
2. The great commission.
3. The nature and characteristics of Matthew's Gospel.
4. The purpose of the Gospel of Matthew.

STUDY 58

THE GOSPEL OF MARK: JESUS THE WONDER WORKER

Assignment: Mark Ch. 1: 1-Ch. 7: 24.

I. PREPARATION FOR THE MESSIAH'S PREACHING—

1. Heralded by John the Baptist.
2. Baptized and proclaimed the Son of God.
3. Prepared for work by meditation and fasting.

II. WORK AND TEACHING IN GALILEE—

1. The work of Jesus in Galilee:

a. Miracles:

- (1) Casting out devils.
 - (2) Healing Simon's wife's mother.
 - (3) Healing the leper.
 - (4) Forgiving the palsied man.
 - (5) Restoring the withered hand.
 - (6) Stilling the storm.
 - (7) Curing the maniac of the Gerasene country.
 - (8) Raising the daughter of Jairus.
 - (9) Feeding the five thousand.
 - (10) Walking on the water.
- ###### *b.* Other events of the Galilean Ministry:
- (1) Calling of the first four disciples.
 - (2) Calling of Levi.
 - (3) Sending out the twelve.
 - (4) The beheading of John the Baptist.

2. Some teachings of Jesus in Galilee:

a. Some parables.

- (1) The Sower:
 - (a) The parable.
 - (b) The explanation.
- (2) The Mustard Seed.
- (3) The Growth of Corn. *- Seed growing up*
- b. Other teachings:
 - (1) As to the Sabbath. *Prophets again. A. 12. 13.*
 - (2) The unpardonable sin.
 - (3) Kinship with Jesus.
 - (4) On the tradition of the elders.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The unpardonable sin.
- 2. The idea of growth in the kingdom.
- 3. The nature and purposes of the Gospel of Mark.
- 4. The synoptic problem.
- 5. Mark on the parables.

STUDY 59

THE GOSPEL OF MARK: JESUS THE WONDER WORKER

Assignment: Mark Ch. 7: 24-Ch. 16: 20.

I. WORK OUTSIDE GALILEE—

1. Further miracles:
 - a. Healing of the Syrophœnician girl.
 - b. Curing of the deaf mute.
 - c. Feeding of the four thousand.
 - d. Restoring of sight to the blind.
 - e. Casting out of the dumb spirit.
2. Further teachings:
 - a. The leaven of the Pharisees.
 - b. The cost of discipleship.
 - c. The nature of the kingdom.
 - d. Warning against offenses.
 - e. On divorce.
 - f. On the danger of riches.
 - g. The great promise.
3. Other events of this period:
 - a. The demand for a sign.
 - b. The transfiguration.
 - c. The child in the midst.
 - d. Blessing the little children.

II. THE MINISTRY IN JERUSALEM—

1. On the way to Jerusalem:
 - a. Jesus foretells his death.
 - b. The request of the sons of Zebedee.
 - c. The healing of blind Bartimæus.

- d.* The entrance into the city.
- 2. Events and teachings in and near Jerusalem:
 - a.* Events.
 - (1) The cursing of the fig tree.
 - (2) The cleansing of the temple.
 - (3) The anointing in Simon's house.
 - b.* Teachings:
 - (1) On faith.
 - (2) On his authority.
 - (3) On the rejection of the corner stone.
 - (4) On tribute.
 - (5) On marriage in heaven.
 - (6) On the great commandment.
 - (7) On hypocrisy.
 - (8) On true giving.
 - (9) On last things.

III. CLOSING EVENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF JESUS—

- 1. The arrest and trial:
 - a.* The Last Supper.
 - b.* Gethsemane.
 - c.* The betrayal and arrest.
 - d.* The denial.
 - e.* The trial:
 - (1) Before the priests.
 - (2) Before Pilate.
- 2. The crucifixion and resurrection.
- 3. Post-resurrection appearance and teaching.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The cup and baptism of Jesus.
- 2. The signs that followed.
- 3. Mark's picture of Jesus.

STUDY 60

THE GOSPEL OF LUKE: JESUS THE WORLD'S SAVIOUR

Assignment: Luke 1-9: 50.

I. THE BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD OF JESUS—

1. Events immediately preceding the birth of Jesus:

- view* a. The announcement to Zacharias.
- new* b. The annunciation to Mary.
- new* c. The magnificat or song of Mary.
- d. The birth of John the Baptist.
- e. The prophecy of Zacharias.

2. The birth and childhood of Jesus:

- view* a. Visit of the shepherds.
- new* b. Simeon and Anna.
- view* c. Christ among the lawyers.

II. JOHN THE BAPTIST AND JESUS'S PUBLIC APPEARANCE—

1. John's ministry.
2. The baptism of Jesus.
3. The temptation of Jesus.

III. THE EARLY MINISTRY OF JESUS IN GALILEE—

1. Opening events:
 - a. At Nazareth.
 - b. At Capernaum.
 - c. The draught of fishes.
 - d. The leper.
2. The rise of opposition:

- a. Healing the palsied and forgiving sin.
 - b. Feasting at Levi's house.
 - c. Violation of the Sabbath:
 - (1) Plucking corn on the Sabbath.
 - (2) Healing the withered hand.
- 3. The discourse to his disciples:
 - a. The choosing of the twelve. 6: 13-16 (Name).
 - b. The sermon.
- 4. Other events of this ministry:
 - a. Healing the centurion's servant. *healing of a man*
 - b. Raising the widow's son.
 - c. John's embassy to Jesus.
 - d. The anointing and the parable.
 - e. The parable of the sower.
 - f. Incidents around the Sea of Galilee:
 - (1) The storm.
 - (2) The healing of the maniac.
 - (3) The curing of the issue of blood.
 - (4) The raising of the daughter of Jairus.
 - g. The organization of the apostles:
 - (1) Their instructions.
 - (2) The result of their mission.
 - h. The feeding of the five thousand.
 - i. Recognition of Christ and announcement of his suffering.
 - j. The transfiguration and subsequent events:
 - (1) The boy possessed of a devil.
 - (2) Teaching of right attitudes.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The relations of Jesus and John the Baptist.
2. Jesus's attitude toward the Sabbath.

STUDY 61

THE GOSPEL OF LUKE: JESUS THE WORLD'S SAVIOUR

Assignment: Luke Ch. 9: 51-Ch. 19: 28.

I. INCIDENTS ON THE WAY TO JERUSALEM—

1. The homeless master:
 - a. The incident of the Samaritan village.
 - b. "The son of man hath not where to lay his head."
2. The seventy sent forth:
 - a. The commission.
 - b. The return.
 - c. The rejoicing of Jesus.
3. Other incidents on the way:
 - a. Herod threatens Jesus.
 - b. Jesus cures the dropsy.
 - c. Jesus cures the ten lepers.
 - d. Jesus cures the blind beggar.
 - e. Jesus dines with Zaccheus.
 - f. Jesus cures the infirm woman.

II. TEACHINGS ON THE WAY TO JERUSALEM—

1. Parables on the way:
 - ✓ a. The Good Samaritan.
 - b. The Importunate Friend.
 - ✓ c. The Rich Fool.
 - d. The Faithful Steward.
 - e. The Barren Fig Tree.
 - f. The Great Supper.
 - g. Parables of lost things:

- (1) The Lost Sheep.
- (2) The Lost Coin.
- ✓(3) The Prodigal Son.
- h.* The Unjust Steward.
- ✓*i.* The Rich Man and Lazarus.
- j.* The Unjust Judge.
- k.* The Pounds.
- 2. Other teachings on the way:
 - a.* The Lord's Prayer.
 - b.* The sign.
 - c.* Accusation against the Pharisees.
 - d.* God's care for his children.
 - e.* The disturbing nature of his kingdom.
 - f.* The necessity of repentance.
 - g.* On forgiveness.
 - h.* The revelation of the kingdom.
 - i.* Premonitions of approaching danger.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Jesus as a miracle worker.
- 2. The nature of parables and Jesus's use of them.
- 3. The nature of God as revealed by the teachings of Jesus. Compare with the Psalms.
- 4. Jesus's teachings on prayer.
- 5. Jesus's quarrel with the Pharisees.
- 6. The nature of the transfiguration.
- 7. Missionary activity of Jesus toward "foreigners."
- 8. Jesus's works of healing.

STUDY 62

THE GOSPEL OF LUKE: JESUS THE WORLD'S SAVIOUR

Assignment: Luke Ch. 19: 29-Ch. 24: 53.

I. JESUS IN JERUSALEM—

1. Entry into Jerusalem.
2. Some teachings:
 - a. Parable of the Husbandmen and the Heir.
 - b. The test questions:
 - (1) Tribute to Cæsar.
 - (2) The resurrection.
 - c. On hypocrisy.
 - d. On giving.
 - e. On the end of things.

II. THE PASSION AND RESURRECTION OF JESUS—

1. The arrest and murder:
 - a. The plot against Jesus.
 - b. The last supper:
 - (1) Preparation.
 - (2) The eating of the Passover.
 - (3) The contention.
 - (4) Jesus foretells Peter's denial.
 - c. Gethsemane.
 - d. The betrayal.
 - e. The arrest.
 - f. Peter denies Christ.
 - g. The trial:
 - (1) The mistreatment of Jesus.
 - (2) Jesus before the council.

- (3) Jesus before Pilate.
- (4) Jesus before Herod.
- (5) Jesus again before Pilate:
 - (a) The offer to release Barabbas.
 - (b) Pilate consents to the crucifixion.
- h.* The crucifixion:
 - (1) Simon bears the cross. *Simon of Cyrene*
 - (2) Jesus prophesies the downfall of Jerusalem.
 - (3) At the cross.
- i.* The burial.
2. The resurrection and ascension:
 - a.* At the tomb:
 - (1) The women.
 - (2) Peter.
 - b.* On the way to Emmaus.
 - c.* At Jerusalem.
 - d.* The ascension.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Jesus's teachings on the end of things.
2. The institution of the Lord's Supper.
3. The trial of Jesus.
4. Evidences of the resurrection.
5. The purpose of the Gospel of Luke.
6. The world note in the Gospel of Luke.

STUDY 63

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN: JESUS THE REVELATION OF GOD

Assignment: John 1-6.

I. PROLOGUE; JESUS THE DIVINE WORD—

1. The nature of the Word:
 - a. Coexistent with God.
 - b. Coequal with God in power.
2. The witness of John to the Word:
 - a. John a witness to the light.
 - b. The testimony of John.
3. The manifestation of the Word:
 - a. In glory.
 - b. In grace and truth.

II. EARLY SIGNS AND WITNESSES OF JESUS—

1. The witness of John and other disciples:
 - a. John announces his relation to Christ.
 - b. The witnesses at the time of the baptism.
 - c. The announcement of the Lamb of God.
 - d. The witness of other disciples.
2. The witness in Cana of Galilee:
 - a. The wedding feast.
 - ✓ b. The miracle—water turned to wine.
3. The witness in the temple:
 - a. The cleansing.
 - b. The promise of raising the temple.
4. The witness to Nicodemus:
 - a. The visit of Nicodemus.

- b.* The doctrine of the new birth.
- c.* God's love for the world.
- 5. The second witness of John:
 - a.* John's disciples ask him concerning Christ.
 - b.* John corroborates his first testimony.
- 6. The witness to the Samaritans:
 - a.* The incident at Jacob's well.
 - b.* The nature of true worship.
 - c.* The belief of the Samaritans.
- 7. The second sign in Cana of Galilee—healing the nobleman's son.

III. SIGNS AND WITNESS TO THE JEWS—

- 1. Signs on his second visit to Jerusalem:
 - a.* The miracle at the pool of Bethesda—heal ✓
ing the paralytic.
 - b.* The Pharisees resent the miracle.
 - c.* Jesus discourses on his relation to the Father.
- 2. Further signs in Galilee:
 - a.* The loaves and fishes:
 - (1) The miracle—feeding the 5,000. *all 4 gospels*
 - (2) The storm—Jesus walks on the water. *all 4 gospels*
 - (3) The sermon—the bread of life.
 - b.* The great desertion.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Jesus as the *Logos*.
- 2. The doctrine of regeneration.
- 3. God's great love for the world.
- 4. The nature of true worship.
- 5. Jesus, the bread of life.

STUDY 64

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN: JESUS THE REVELATION OF GOD

Assignment: John 7-12.

I. THE THIRD VISIT TO JERUSALEM—

1. Jesus goes secretly to Jerusalem:
 - a. The unbelief of his brethren.
 - b. The dispute over him at Jerusalem.
 - c. The marvel of the Jews at his teaching.
2. Jesus teaches in the temple:
 - a. Contents of his teaching:
 - (1) Jesus as the water of life.
 - (2) Jesus as the light of the world.
 - (3) Jesus as the teacher of truth.
 - (4) As pre-existent to Abraham.
 - b. Effect of the teaching:
 - (1) Division of opinion
 - (2) "Never man spake like this man."
 - (3) The Jews are angered and seek to stone him.
3. The sign of the man born blind:
 - a. The controversy over guilt.
 - b. The miracle.
 - c. The subsequent dispute and the man's testimony.
4. The Parable of the Good Shepherd:
 - a. The parable.
 - b. The application.
 - c. The indignation of the Jews.

5. The sign of the raising of Lazarus:
 - a.* Jesus hears of Lazarus's illness.
 - b.* Jesus decides to visit Lazarus.
 - c.* The disciples protest.
 - d.* Thomas resolves to go and die with him.
 - e.* Jesus arrives at Bethany and meets the sisters.
 - f.* The miracle—raising of Lazarus.
 - g.* The result of the miracle.
6. Jesus goes into the wilderness.

II. JESUS RETURNS FOR THE LAST VISIT TO JERUSALEM—

1. Entrance into Jerusalem:
 - a.* Jesus at Bethany:
 - (1) The anointing.
 - (2) The protest.
 - (3) The plotting.
 - b.* The triumphant entry.
2. The Greeks seek Jesus:
 - a.* The coming of the Greeks.
 - b.* The testimony from the skies.
 - c.* The unbelief of the Jews.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Jesus as the light of the world.
2. The freedom that comes from knowing the truth.
3. The testimony of the man born blind.
4. The coming of the Greeks.

STUDY 65

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN: JESUS THE REVELATION OF GOD

Assignment: John 13-21.

I. SIGNS AND WITNESS OF JESUS AMONG HIS OWN DISCIPLES—

1. The Last Supper:
 - a. The washing of the disciples' feet.
 - b. The announcement of the betrayal.
 - c. Judas receives the sop and leaves.
2. Discourse on the departure of Jesus:
another
 - a. Jesus gives a new commandment.
 - b. Jesus announces his going away.
 - c. Jesus promises the Comforter.
3. Parable of the Vine and other teachings:
 - a. The vine and the branches.
 - b. Jesus announces his love and friendship.
 - c. Jesus forewarns them of persecution.
 - d. The mission and office of the Comforter.
 - e. Teachings on prayer.
4. Jesus's prayer for the disciples.

II. THE PASSION AND RESURRECTION OF JESUS—

1. The arrest and trial:
 - a. The betrayal.
 - b. The arrest.
 - c. The trial:
 - (1) Before Annas:
 - (a) Peter denies Christ.

- (b) Christ is buffeted.
- (2) Before Caiaphas.
- (3) Before Pilate.
- 2. The crucifixion and resurrection:
 - a. The crucifixion.
 - b. The burial.
 - c. The resurrection and after:
 - (1) At the tomb.
 - (2) In the upper room.
 - (3) Thomas doubts.

III. EPILOGUE; A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE—

- 1. The disciples go fishing.
- 2. Jesus and Peter.
- 3. The fate of the disciple whom Jesus loved.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The purpose of the Gospel of John.
- 2. Comparison of this gospel with the other three.
- 3. The mission of the Comforter.
- 4. The house of many mansions.
- 5. The restoration of Peter.
- 6. The disciple whom Jesus loved.
- 7. Jesus's words on the cross.
- 8. The character of Pilate.
- 9. The doubt of Thomas.
- 10. The transformation of Nicodemus.
- 11. John's interpretation of Jesus.
- 12. John's evidence for the divinity of Christ.

STUDY 66

REVIEW

STUDIES 53 AND 54

1. Describe the work of the Maccabees.
2. Name the books of the Apocrypha and indicate their nature.
3. Discuss the Jewish background of Christianity.

STUDY 55

1. Summarize the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount.
2. Name and describe six miracles.

STUDY 56

1. Discuss Jesus's relations to John the Baptist.
2. Name and give the substance of six parables.
3. Summarize Christ's teachings concerning the kingdom.
4. Give a complete outline of the life of Jesus.

STUDY 57

1. Tell about Jesus's clash with the ruling classes.
2. Give Jesus's teachings concerning the "end."

STUDY 58

1. Discuss the significance of the Gospel of Mark.
2. Give an account of the miracles recorded in this study.

STUDY 59

1. Tell about Jesus in Jerusalem.
2. Give an account of the closing events in the ministry of Jesus.

STUDY 60

1. Tell about the birth and childhood of Jesus.
2. Give an account of the early ministry of Jesus in Galilee.

STUDY 61

1. Discuss the nature of the parable.
2. What was Jesus's teaching on prayer?

STUDY 62

1. Give an account of the Last Supper.
2. Tell about Jesus's resurrection and subsequent appearances.

STUDY 63

1. Tell about the call of Jesus's first disciples.
2. Discuss Jesus's interview with Nicodemus.
3. Tell about the great desertion and its causes.

STUDY 64

1. Give an account of Jesus's teachings in the temple.
2. Discuss Jesus's relations to the Bethany home.
3. Indicate the importance of the coming of the Greeks.

STUDY 65

1. Jesus's teaching concerning the Comforter.
2. The parable of the Vine.
3. Compare the Gospel of John with the others.
4. Tell what you can about Jesus's prayer.
5. Discuss the character of: *a.* Pilate; *b.* Judas; *c.* Thomas; *d.* Peter.
6. Tell of the farewell scene narrated by John.

STUDY 67

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Assignment: Acts 1-9: 31.

I. THE COMMISSION TO THE APOSTLES—

1. The ascension.
2. The prayer meeting at Jerusalem.
3. The selection of Judas's successor.

II. THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN JERUSALEM—

1. Pentecost:

a. Tongues.

b. Peter's sermon:

- (1) The fulfillment of prophecy.
- (2) The crucifixion of Christ.
- (3) The exaltation of Christ.

c. Aftermath of the sermon:

- (1) Conviction.
- (2) Conversion.
- (3) Communion.
- (4) Communism.

2. Other early incidents:

a. The healing of the lame man:

- (1) The miracle.
- (2) The sermon.
- (3) The arrest.
- (4) The trial.
- (5) The defense.
- (6) The release.
- (7) The rejoicing.
- (8) The second baptism of the Holy Ghost.

b. Ananias and Sapphira ·

(1) The practice.

(2) The deceit.

(3) The punishment.

c. Signs and wonders.

d. Further persecutions.

III. THE EXTENSION OF THE GOSPEL—

1. Persecution hastens the extension.

a. Complaint of the Grecian Jews.

b. Selection of deacons:

c. Martyrdom of Stephen:

(1) The charge against Stephen.

(2) The sermon:

(a) The nature of the sermon.

(b) The effect of the sermon.

(3) First appearance of Saul.

d. Persecutions increase.

2. The ministry in Samaria:

a. Philip preaches and performs miracles.

b. Simon Magus is baptized.

c. Peter and John go to Samaria.

d. Simon tries to buy power.

3. Philip and the Eunuch.

4. Conversion of Saul.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The Day of Pentecost.

2. Saul's conversion and the death of Stephen.

3. The Holy Ghost and the "promise of the Father."

4. Early Christian preaching.

5. Customs of the early Church.

STUDY 68

EXTENDING THE GOSPEL TO THE GENTILES

Assignment: Acts Ch. 9: 31-Ch. 18: 11.

I. THE OPENING OF THE GOSPEL TO THE GENTILES—

1. Peter performs miracles:
 - a. Peter cures Æneas.
 - b. Peter raises Dorcas from the dead.
 - c. Result of these miracles.
2. Peter's mission to the Gentiles:
 - a. The visions.
 - Station* → b. The visit to Cornelius:
 - (1) The delegation from Cornelius.
 - (2) The sermon and its results.
 - c. Peter defends his ministry to the Gentiles.
3. Antioch becomes center of Gentile Christianity.
4. Persecutions in Jerusalem:
 - a. The death of James.
 - b. The imprisonment of Peter:
 - (1) The prayer meeting for Peter.
 - (2) The release from prison.
 - (3) The punishment of the guards.
 - (4) The death of Herod.

II. PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY—

1. The institution of the journey:
 - a. The itinerary.
 - b. The party.
2. Incidents of the journey:

- a. Elymas the sorcerer is stricken blind.
- b. Paul preaches at Antioch.
- c. The lame man is cured at Lystra.
- 3. Opposition on the journey:
 - a. Persecution at Antioch.
 - b. Plots at Iconium.
 - c. The stoning at Lystra.

III. QUESTION AS TO THE CIRCUMCISION OF THE GENTILES—

- 1. The question raised.
- 2. The question settled:
 - a. The council at Jerusalem.
 - b. The speech of James.
 - c. The decision.
 - d. The letter.

IV. THE OPENING OF THE GOSPEL TO EUROPE—

- 1. Paul sets out on a second journey.
- 2. The Macedonian vision.
- 3. The visit to Europe:
 - a. At Philippi:
 - (1) Conversion of Lydia. *† southern girl*
 - (2) The imprisonment. *converted jailer*
 - b. At Athens.
 - c. At Corinth. *Alcibiades + St. Paul*

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The council at Jerusalem.
- 2. The Macedonian vision.
- 3. "To the unknown God."
- 4. The gospel of the resurrection.
- 5. Origin of the name "Christian."

STUDY 69

THE GOSPEL IN THE ROMAN WORLD

Assignment: Acts Ch. 18: 12-Ch. 28: 31.

I. OTHER EVENTS OF PAUL'S JOURNEY—

1. Paul before Gallio.
2. Paul at Ephesus:
 - a. The baptism of the Holy Ghost.
 - b. The miracles of Paul.
 - c. The burning of the books.

II. CIRCUMSTANCES TURN PAUL TOWARD ROME—

1. The trouble at Ephesus:
 - a. The stir concerning the Way.
 - b. The uproar over Diana worship.
2. Paul's preaching at Troas.
3. The parting with the Ephesian elders.
4. The prophecy of Agabus!

III. PAUL IN JERUSALEM—

1. Paul gives an account of his ministry.
2. Paul is attacked by the Jews:
 - a. The attack upon Paul.
 - b. Paul's speech.
 - c. The effect of the speech.
 - d. The order for scourging.
 - e. Paul's Roman citizenship stands him in good stead.
3. Paul appears before the council:
 - a. Trouble with the high priest.
 - b. The dissension between Pharisees and Sadducees. *noble line - Sadducees*
4. Paul has a vision.

IV. PAUL AT CÆSAREA—

1. The conspiracy against Paul:
 - a.* The nature of the conspiracy.
 - b.* Paul is informed of the conspiracy.
 - c.* Paul is transferred to Cæsarea for safe keeping.
 - d.* The letter to Felix.
2. Paul before Felix:
 - a.* The preliminary hearing:
 - (1) Tertullus accuses Paul.
 - (2) Paul answers the charge.
 - (3) Felix defers the hearing.
 - b.* The speech before Felix:
 - (1) The effect upon Felix.
 - (2) The postponement of a decision.
3. Paul before Agrippa:
 - a.* Paul's appeal to Cæsar.
 - b.* Paul's speech before Agrippa.
 - c.* The effect of the speech.

V. PAUL GOES TO ROME—

1. Paul's voyage and shipwreck.
2. Paul reaches Rome:
 - a.* Is met by the brethren.
 - b.* Is allowed to speak and teach.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The burning of the books.
2. Paul as an orator.
3. The influence of Paul on Christianity.
4. Paul's trial as a test case of Christian rights in Roman law.

STUDY 70

PAUL AND THE EPISTLES

I. PAUL'S IMPORTANCE IN CHRISTIAN HISTORY.

II. BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD AT TARSUS.

III. EDUCATION—

1. At Tarsus.
2. In Jerusalem, "at the feet of Gamaliel."

IV. EARLY CAREER AS PHARISEE AND PERSECUTOR—

1. Stoning of Stephen.
2. Journey to Damascus.

V. CONVERSION AND EARLY CHRISTIAN LIFE—

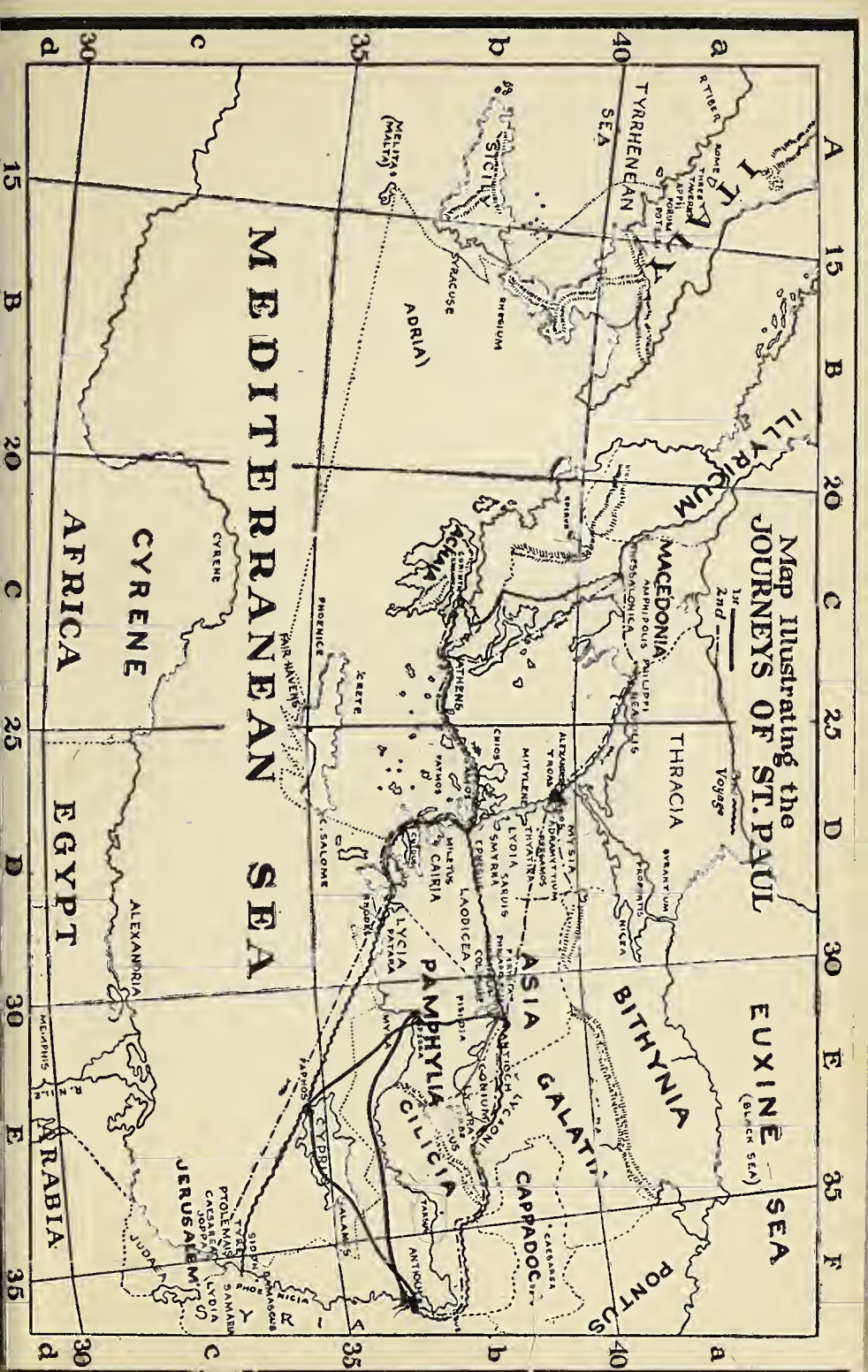
1. Preparation for the conversion.
2. Physical accompaniments.
3. Appearances of Jesus to Paul. See 1 Cor. 15: 4-8, and 1 Cor. 9: 1.
4. Inner revelation.
5. Importance of the conversion.
6. Events following the conversion:
 - a. In Damascus.
 - b. In Arabia.
 - c. Damascus again.
 - d. Jerusalem, after three years.
 - e. In Syria, Cilicia, and Tarsus—ten years.
 - f. Joins Barnabas at Antioch.

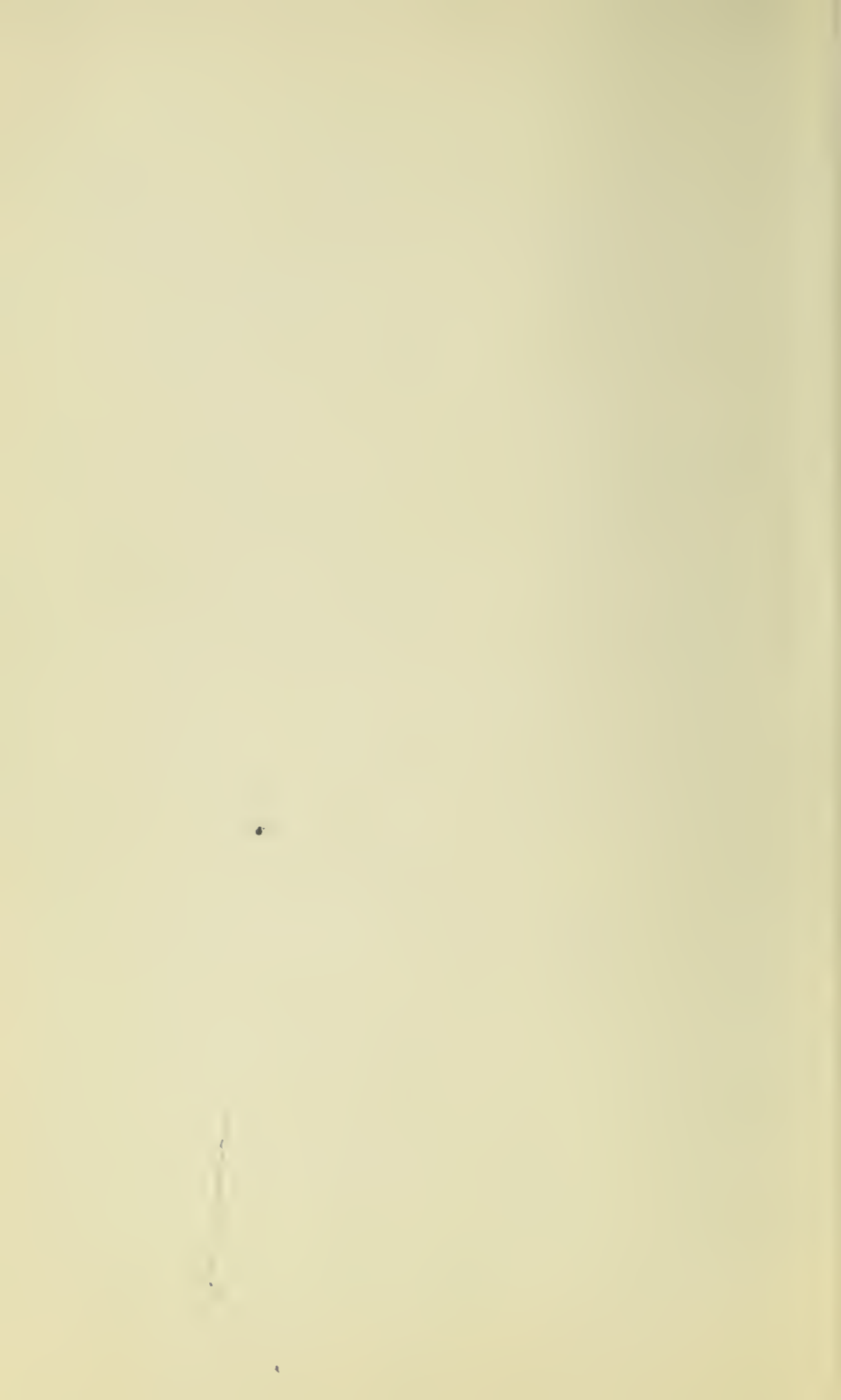
VI. CAREER OF PAUL AS APOSTLE TO GENTILES—

1. First missionary journey. (Trace route.)
2. Second missionary journey. (Trace route):

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- a.* First letter to the Thessalonians.
- b.* Second letter to the Thessalonians.
- c.* Letter to the Galatians.
- 3. Third missionary journey. (Trace route):
 - a.* First letter to the Corinthians.
 - b.* Second letter to the Corinthians.
 - c.* Letter to the Romans.
- 4. Arrest and trial at Jerusalem.
- 5. Imprisonment and trials at Cæsarea.
- 6. Voyage. Imprisonment at Rome:
 - a.* Letter to the Philippians.
 - b.* Letter to Philemon.
 - c.* Letter to the Colossians.
 - d.* Letter to the Ephesians.
- 7. Closing years:
 - a.* First letter to Timothy.
 - b.* Letter to Titus.
 - c.* Second letter to Timothy.
 - d.* Martyrdom.

VII. THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

VIII. THE CATHOLIC, OR GENERAL, EPISTLES.

IX. LITERARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EPISTLES.

X. MISSIONARY NATURE OF THE EPISTLES—

- 1. Written by missionaries.
- 2. To mission Churches.
- 3. To meet mission needs and problems.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Jewish education in the time of Paul.
- 2. The significance of conversion of Paul.
- 3. The missionary journeys.
- 4. Grouping of the epistles.
- 5. Paul's vision of Christ.

STUDY 71

THE EPISTLES AND THE EARLY CHURCH

Assignment: I Thessalonians.

I. PRACTICES AND DOCTRINES OF AN EARLY CHURCH—

1. Practices:

- a.* Baptism. Matt. 28: 18; Acts 2: 38.
- b.* Eucharist. (Lord's Supper) 1 Cor. 11: 23ff.
- c.* Community prayer. Acts 12: 13.
- d.* Communism. Acts 4: 32.
- e.* Miracle working. Acts 5: 12.

2. Doctrines:

- a.* Belief that Jesus was the Messiah. John 1: 41.
- b.* Resurrection of Jesus. Acts 4: 2.
- c.* Immediate return of Jesus. 1 Thess. 4: 16ff; Rev. 22: 20.
- d.* Forgiveness in response to repentance. Acts 20: 21.

II. FIRST THESSALONIANS: THE COMING OF CHRIST TO BLESS—

1. Introduction; Ch. 1:

- a.* Salutation.
- b.* Thanksgiving.

2. Personal Section; Chs. 2, 3:

- a.* Paul's ministry among the Thessalonians; Ch. 2: 1-12.
- b.* Its reception by the Thessalonians; Ch. 2: 13-16.

- c.* Paul's solicitude for the Thessalonians shown by; Ch. 2: 17—Ch. 3: 13:
 - (1) His desire to see them.
 - (2) His sending Timothy to them.
 - (3) His joy at news through Timothy.
 - (4) His prayer for them.
- 3. Hortatory Section. Exhortations; Ch. 4—Ch. 5: 22:
 - a.* To purity.
 - b.* To love.
 - c.* To industry.
 - d.* To comfort: as to their dead friends and the resurrection. Ch. 4: 13—18.
 - e.* To vigilance:
 - (1) In watchfulness for "the day of the Lord."
 - (2) In sobriety.
 - f.* To consideration:
 - (1) For officers.
 - (2) For the needy.
 - (3) For spiritual gifts.
- 4. Conclusion; Ch. 5: 23—28:
 - a.* Prayer and request for prayer.
 - b.* Salutation and benediction.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. An early Christian Church.
- 2. Paul's doctrine of the second coming of Christ.

STUDY 72

EARLY PAULINE EPISTLES

Assignment: II Thessalonians and Galatians.

I. SECOND THESSALONIANS: THE COMING OF CHRIST TO JUDGE—

1. Introduction; Ch. 1: 1-4.
2. Consolation in tribulation. Ch. 1: 5-12.
3. Information about the day of the Lord; Ch. 2:
 - a. The day of the Lord's return not present.
 - b. Events to precede the day; Ch. 2: 3-16:
 - (1) Apostasy through man of sin.
 - (2) Destruction of the man of sin.
 - (3) Description of the man of sin and his followers.
 - (4) Meaning of "the day of the Lord."
4. Exhortation to present Christian duty; Ch. 3: 1-15.
5. Conclusion; Ch. 3: 16-18.

II. GALATIANS; CHRISTIAN LIBERTY—

1. Introduction; Ch. 1: 1-10:
 - a. Salutation.
 - b. Rebuke—to Galatians, Judaizers, enemies.
2. Personal Section—a defense of Paul's apostolic authority; Ch. 1: 11-Ch. 2:
 - a. Theme of the letter; Paul's gospel not after man, but through revelation of Jesus Christ. Ch. 1: 11, 12.
 - b. Paul an apostle; Ch. 1: 13-Ch. 2: 21:

- (1) Before meeting the apostles.
- (2) Recognized as an equal by the apostles.
- (3) Rebuked the chief apostle.
- 3. Polemical Section—justification is by faith alone; Chs. 3, 4:
 - a.* A three-fold argument from; Ch. 3-Ch. 4:7:
 - (1) Blessings already received.
 - (2) The nature of the covenant promise.
 - (3) The condition of immaturity under the law, as:
 - (a) A child. (b) A slave.
 - b.* A three-fold appeal; Ch. 4: 8–31:
 - (1) To their pride.
 - (2) To their love.
 - (3) To their intelligence.
- 4. Practical Section—the Christian life of liberty; Chs. 5, 6:
 - a.* Is imperiled by legalism; Ch. 5: 1–12:
 - (1) Therefore maintain your liberty.
 - (2) False teachers encourage legalism.
 - b.* Is perverted as lawlessness; Ch. 5: 13–26:
 - (1) True liberty not lawlessness of the flesh.
 - (2) But life in the spirit.
 - c.* Is perfected in love. Ch. 6: 1–10. (Quote 6: 1–5.)
- 5. Conclusion; Ch. 6: 11–18.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Justification by faith. See Habakkuk 2: 4.
- 2. Galatians, the Magna Carta of Christianity.

STUDY 73

FIRST CORINTHIANS; PROBLEMS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Assignment: I Corinthians.

- I. INTRODUCTION; Ch. 1: 1-9.
- II. PROBLEM OF DIVISIONS; Ch. 1: 10-Ch. 4—
 - 1. Not due to Paul. Ch. 1: 10-17.
 - 2. Removed by:
 - a. True knowledge of the gospel; Ch. 1: 18-Ch. 3: 4.
 - b. True conception of the gospel ministry; Ch. 3: 5-Ch. 4.
- III. MORAL PROBLEMS; Ch. 5-Ch. 6: 20—
 - 1. Discipline: a notorious case; Ch. 5.
 - 2. Litigation; Ch. 6: 1-11.
 - a. Before heathen shameful.
 - b. Between Christians a sin.
 - 3. Impurity: a sin against ourselves. Ch. 6: 12-20.
- IV. PROBLEMS OF EXPEDIENCY; Ch. 7-Ch. 9: 1—
 - 1. Marriage—and; Ch. 7:
 - a. Forming the tie.
 - b. Loosing the tie.
 - c. Christian service—of virgins.
 - d. Remarriage of widows.
 - 2. Meats offered to idols; Ch. 8: 1-Ch. 11: 1:
 - a. The problem of the weak.

- b.* The example of Paul.
- c.* The peril of self-indulgence.
- d.* The prohibition of idol feasts.
- e.* The principle of expediency and edification.

V. LITURGICAL PROBLEMS; Ch. 11: 2-Ch. 14—

1. Veiling of women; Ch. 11: 2-16:
 - a.* Principle of subordination.
 - b.* Recognized in veiling the head.
 - c.* Not inconsistent with personal equality.
 - d.* In accordance with nature.
 - e.* Is the custom of the Churches.
2. The Lord's Supper; Ch. 11: 17-34:
 - a.* The disorder at Corinth.
 - b.* The institution by Christ.
 - c.* The warning to reform.
3. Spiritual gifts; Ch. 12-Ch. 14:
 - a.* Purpose of gifts to edify the Church.
 - b.* Way of exercise is love.
 - c.* Relative value; prophecy before tongues: love the greatest gift. (Quote Ch. 13.)

V. PROBLEM OF THE RESURRECTION; Ch. 15—

1. The fact of the resurrection: importance and proof.
2. The mode of resurrection: nature and change of the body.

VI. CONCLUSION; Ch. 16.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Unknown tongues.
2. Christian liberty of conduct.
3. Paul's ideas on matrimony.
4. Paul's doctrine of the resurrection.

STUDY 74

SECOND CORINTHIANS: THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY

Assignment: II Corinthians.

I. INTRODUCTION; Ch. 1: 1-11.

II. SINCERITY—PAUL'S PRINCIPLE OF ACTION; Ch. 1: 12-Ch. 7: 16—

1. The explanation; Ch. 1: 12-Ch. 2: 13:
 - a. Paul's conscious sincerity.
 - b. His changed plan.
 - c. His delayed visit.
 - d. The persistent offender at Corinth.
 - e. Paul's suspense.
2. The ministry of Paul is; Ch. 2: 14-Ch. 6: 10
(Quote Ch. 4: 16-Ch. 5: 1).

a. Triumphant.	f. Hopeful.
b. Accredited.	g. Devoted.
c. Glorious.	h. Reconciling.
d. Honest.	i. Approved.
e. Suffering.	
3. The appeal to holiness; Ch. 6: 11-Ch. 7: 1.
4. The assurance of love, comfort, and confidence; Ch. 6: 2-16.

III. LIBERALITY—THE COLLECTION FOR THE SAINTS AT JERUSALEM; Ch. 8-Ch. 9—

1. The example of the Macedonian Churches—their grace and joy of giving; Ch. 8: 1-6.
2. The exhortation to the Corinthian Church; Ch. 8: 7-15:

- a.* To prove their love according to their ability.
- b.* To adopt Christ as their pattern and motive.
- 3. Messengers to be chosen. Ch. 8: 16-Ch. 9: 5.
- 4. Encouragement to cheerful giving. Ch. 9: 6-18.

IV. AUTHORITY—DEFENSE OF PAUL'S APOSTOLIC AUTHORITY; Ch. 10: 1-Ch. 13: 10—

- 1. His divine power; Ch. 10:
 - a.* To be exercised if necessary.
 - b.* To be estimated by his achievement.
- 2. His Godly jealousy; Ch. 11: 1-15:
 - a.* Of false teaching.
 - b.* Of feigned disinterestedness of imposters.
- 3. His enforced boasting; Ch. 11: 16-Ch. 12: 14:
 - a.* Its necessity.
 - b.* Its grounds:
 - (1) His heritage.
 - (2) His experience.
 - (3) His glorious vision.
 - (4) His thorn in the flesh.
- 4. His signs of apostleship. Ch. 12: 11-18.
- 5. His warning to opponents. Ch. 12: 19-Ch. 13: 10.

V. CONCLUSION. Ch. 13: 11-14.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Paul's certainties.
- 2. The ministry of reconciliation.
- 3. Paul's right to the apostleship.
- 4. The vision of the third heaven.
- 5. The thorn in the flesh.

STUDY 75

ROMANS: THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST

Assignment: Romans.

I. INTRODUCTION; Ch. 1: 1-17—

1. Salutation.
2. Thanksgiving and prayer.
3. The theme: the gospel of salvation. Ch. 1: 16, 17.

II. DOCTRINAL SECTION; Ch. 1: 18-Ch. 11—

1. Justification—in spite of sins; Ch. 1: 18-Ch. 5: 21:
 - a. Universal need of justification:
 - (1) By Gentiles. Ch. 1: 18-32.
 - (2) By Jews. Ch. 2: 1-Ch. 3: 8.
 - (3) By all. Ch. 3: 9-20.
 - b. Method of justification; Ch. 3: 21-31:
 - (1) Not by law.
 - (2) By faith, grace, blood, justice.
 - c. Proofs of justification; Ch. 4:
 - (1) Abraham.
 - (2) David.
 - d. Results of justification: peace, access to grace, hope, joy. Ch. 5: 1-11.
 - e. Universality of justification: Adam and Christ. Ch. 5: 12-21.
2. Sanctification—from sin; Ch. 6: 1-Ch. 8: 17:
 - a. Results from justification by faith.
 - b. Answer to objections; Ch. 6: 1-Ch. 7: 25:

- (1) That it encourages sin.
- (2) That it allows sin.
- (3) That it makes the law sin.
- c. Consists in a life of holiness; Ch. 8: 1-17:
 - (1) By the Holy Spirit.
 - (2) As sons of God.
- 3. Glorification—through suffering; Ch. 8: 18-39
(Quote 8: 12-17).
 - a. The hope.
 - b. The help.
 - c. The assurance—no loss, no condemnation, no separation.
- 4. The rejection of Israel; Ch. 9-Ch. 11:
 - a. Not complete—some saved by divine grace. Ch. 9.
 - b. Not arbitrary—human responsibility the cause. Ch. 10.
 - c. Not final—future possibilities. Ch. 11.

III. PRACTICAL SECTION; Ch. 12-Ch. 15: 13—

- 1. Appeal to spiritual service. Ch. 12: 1, 2.
- 2. Duties as Church members. Ch. 12: 3-21.
- 3. Duties as citizens. Ch. 13.
- 4. Duties in matters of conscience. Ch. 14-Ch. 15: 13

IV. CONCLUSION; Ch. 15: 14-Ch. 16: 27—

- 1. Salutations.
- 2. Doxology.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Paul's indictment against the race.
- 2. Witness of the spirit.
- 3. Romans as the Christian constitution.
- 4. The Church at Rome.

STUDY 76

EPISTLES OF ROMAN IMPRISONMENT, PART I

Assignment: Philippians and Colossians.

I. PHILIPPIANS; EXPERIMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST—

1. Introduction; Ch. 1: 1-9.
2. Experiences of Paul the prisoner; Ch. 1: 12-26.
3. Exhortations to steadfastness, unity, humility, and zeal; Ch. 1: 27-Ch. 2: 18.
4. Experiences of Paul's companions at Rome; Ch. 2: 19-30.
5. Exhortations against; Ch. 3: 1-21:
 - a. The Judaizers—legalists. (Quote 3: 4-7.)
 - b. The Antinomians—sensualists.
6. Experiences of Paul's fellow workers at Philippi. Ch. 4: 1-3.
7. Exhortations to joy, gentleness, and peace; Ch. 4: 4-9. (Quote 4: 8.)
8. Conclusion; Ch. 4: 10-23.

II. COLOSSIANS; THE PERSON AND WORK OF CHRIST—

1. Introduction; Ch. 1: 1-14:
 - a. Salutation, etc.
 - b. Theme: Redemption through the Son of God. Ch. 1: 13, 14.
2. Doctrinal Section; Ch. 1: 13-Ch. 2: 3:
 - a. The person of Christ; Ch. 1: 15-19 (Quote 1: 15-20):
 - (1) His relation to God.

- (2) His relation to creation.
- (3) His relation to the Church.
- b.* The work of Christ; Ch. 1: 20–23:
 - (1) Its nature—reconciliation.
 - (2) Its means—the death of Christ.
 - (3) Its purpose—holiness.
 - (4) Its instrument—faith.
- c.* The messenger of Christ—Paul; Ch. 1: 24—Ch. 2: 3:
 - (1) His sufferings, message, and aim.
 - (2) His anxiety for the readers.
- 3. Polemical section; Ch. 2: 4—Ch. 3: 4:
 - a.* The dignity and completeness of the Church as the body of Christ; Ch. 2: 4–19.
 - b.* Our death with Christ. Ch. 2: 20–23.
 - c.* Our resurrection with Christ. Ch. 3: 1–4.
- 4. Practical section; Ch. 3: 5—Ch. 4: 6:
 - a.* General precepts; Ch. 3: 5–17:
 - (1) Put off old garments—of sin.
 - (2) Put on new garments—of Christians.
 - (3) Live in the peace of Christ with the word of Christ in you.
 - b.* Special precepts—to wives and husbands, children and fathers, servants and masters; Ch. 3: 18—Ch. 4: 6.
- 5. Conclusion; Ch. 4: 7–18.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The Church of Philippi and its gift to Paul.
- 2. "The mind of Christ."
- 3. The idea of authority in the epistles.

STUDY 77

EPISTLES OF ROMAN IMPRISONMENT, PART II

Assignment: Ephesians and Philemon.

I. EPHESIANS; THE GRACE OF GOD IN CHRIST—

1. Introduction; Ch. 1:
 - a. Salutation.
 - b. Thanksgiving and prayer.
2. Doctrinal section; Chs. 2, 3:
 - a. The manifestation of God's grace; Ch. 2:
 - (1) In the life we have through Christ. Ch. 2: 1-10.
 - (2) In the unity of the Church, seen as; Ch. 2: 11-22:
 - (a) A body.
 - (b) A city.
 - (c) A family.
 - (d) A temple.
 - (e) A union of Jew and Gentile.
 - b. Paul the messenger of this grace; Ch. 3:
 - (1) His mission to the Gentiles. Ch. 3: 2-13.
 - (2) His prayer. Ch. 3: 14-19 (Quote).
3. Practical section; Chs. 4-6:
 - a. The Christian walk; Ch. 4-Ch. 6: 9:
 - (1) How to walk; Ch. 4:
 - (a) In unity—as members of the Church.
 - (b) In purity—as members of society.
 - (c) In love—as members of the household, the family, of God.
 - (2) Who is to walk; Ch. 5: 22-Ch. 6: 9:

- (a) Wives and husbands.
- (b) Children and parents.
- (c) Servants and masters.
- b. The Christian warfare; Ch. 6: 10-20:
 - (1) The place—heavenly places.
 - (2) The enemy—not flesh and blood, but principalities, powers, and spiritual wickedness.
 - (3) The power—God's power is ours.
 - (4) The armor—of God:
 - (a) Girdle of truth.
 - (b) Breastplate of righteousness.
 - (c) Feet shod with gospel of peace.
 - (d) Shield of faith.
 - (e) Helmet of salvation.
 - (f) Sword of the spirit—the word of God.
 - (g) Prayer in all things.
- 4. Conclusion; Ch. 6: 21-23.

II. PHILEMON; A LETTER OF CHRISTIAN COURTESY-

- 1. Introduction; Ch. 1: 1-7.
- 2. The Petition; Ch. 1: 8-20:
 - a. Receive Onesimus as a brother.
 - b. Charge him to Paul's account.
 - c. Forgive him.
- 3. Conclusion; Ch. 1: 21-25.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. The Pauline Christ.
- 2. Paul on slavery.
- 3. The armor of God.

STUDY 78

THE PASTORAL EPISTLES

Assignment: I and II Timothy, Titus.

I. THE PASTOR AND CHURCH ORGANIZATION (*I Timothy*)—

1. Salutation. Ch. 1: 1, 2.
2. General instruction for the Church as to; Ch. 1: 3—Ch. 3:
 - a. Its Doctrine. Ch. 1 (Quote Ch. 1: 15–17).
 - b. Its Worship; Ch. 2:
 - (1) Public prayer.
 - (2) Conduct of:
 - (a) Men.
 - (b) Women.
 - c. Its Officers; Ch. 3:
 - (1) Bishops.
 - (2) Deacons.
3. Personal advice to Timothy; Ch. 4—Ch. 6:
 - a. His doctrine—to be kept correct by; Ch. 4:
 - (1) Right living.
 - (2) Sound teaching.
 - b. His discipline of; Ch. 5:
 - (1) Widows.
 - (2) Elders.
 - (3) Slaves.
 - c. His duty to; Ch. 6:
 - (1) False teachers.
 - (2) The rich.
4. Summary and farewell. (Ch. 6: 20–21):

II. THE PASTOR AND CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE (*Titus*)

1. Salutation to Titus. Ch. 1: 1-4.
2. His duty in Crete. Ch. 1: 5-16.
3. His doctrine in preaching. Ch. 2.
4. His discipline in the congregation. Ch. 3: 1-16.
5. Conclusion; Ch. 3: 12-15.
 - a. Orders.
 - b. Benediction.

III. THE PASTOR AND CHRISTIAN LIFE (2 *Timothy*)—

1. Salutation. Ch. 1: 1, 2.
2. The exhortation; Ch. 1: 3-14:
 - a. To courage.
 - b. Faithfulness.
3. The information. Ch. 1: 15-18.
4. The admonition; Ch. 2: 1-13:
 - a. Be strong.
 - b. Be soldierly.
 - c. Be spiritual.
5. The encouragement. Ch. 2: 14-26.
6. The warning. Ch. 3 (Quote Ch. 3: 14-17).
7. The charge. Ch. 4: 1-8 (Quote Ch. 4: 7, 8).
8. The summons. Ch. 4: 9-18.
9. Farewell. Ch. 4: 19-22.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The importance of Timothy.
2. Paul's position regarding women and the Church.
3. The picture of a Pauline Church.
4. An old minister's advice to a young minister.
5. Character sketch of Timothy.

STUDY 79

THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS: CHRIST THE GREAT HIGH PRIEST

Assignment: Hebrews

- I. INTRODUCTION—THE OLD AND THE NEW REVELATION; Ch. 1: 1-4.
- II. CHRIST THE GREAT HIGH PRIEST IS "BETTER THAN"; Ch. 1: 5—Ch. 7—
 1. Angels; Chs. 1, 2 (Quote 1: 1-4):
 - a. In title.
 - b. In dignity.
 - c. In function.
 - d. In rank.
 2. Moses; Chs. 3, 4:
 - a. Comparison.
 - b. Contrast.
 - c. Warning against unbelief
 3. Aaron; Chs. 5-7:
 - a. Comparison.
 - b. Contrast: Christ like Melchizedek, a royal, universal, unchangeable priest.
 - c. Warning against apostasy.
- III. CHRIST'S ATONING WORK HAS; Ch. 8: 1—Ch. 10: 18—
 1. A better scene. Ch. 8: 1-5.
 2. Better conditions. Ch. 8: 6-13.
 3. A better service and ritual; Ch. 9:
 - a. The old atonement had:
 - (1) An earthly sanctuary.

- (2) A continuous service of sacrifice.
- (3) A restricted entrance.
- b.* The new atonement has:
 - (1) A heavenly tabernacle.
 - (2) The sacrificial blood of Christ.
 - (3) Free entrance into the heavens.
- 4. A better sacrifice; Ch. 10: 1-18:
 - a.* The old typical and temporary.
 - b.* Christ's the fulfillment.

IV. THE LIFE OF CHRIST'S PEOPLE; Ch. 10: 19-Ch. 13: 17—

- 1. Their privileges. Ch. 10: 19-26.
- 2. Warning against willful sin. Ch. 10: 26-31.
- 3. The principle of their life—Faith; Ch. 10: 32—Ch. 12: 17—
 - a.* Experienced.
 - b.* Illustrated by historic characters.
 - c.* Perfected in Christ, its author.
 - d.* Chastened by trials.
 - e.* Manifested in brotherly love, hospitality, honorable marriage, obedience to rulers.
- 4. Warning against refusal to hear. Ch. 12: 4-29 (Quote Ch. 12: 1-6).

V. REQUEST FOR PRAYER, BENEDICTION, PERSONAL MESSAGES; Ch. 13: 13-25.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Christ, the complete and superior revelation.
- 2. Purpose of Book of Hebrews.

STUDY 80

THE GENERAL EPISTLES, PART I

Assignment: James and I and II Peter.

I. JAMES; AN EPISTLE ON FAITH AND WORKS—

1. Trials and temptations. Ch. 1: 1-18.
2. Hearing and doing. Ch. 1: 19-27.
3. Respect of persons. Ch. 2: 1-13.
4. Faith and works. Ch. 2: 14-26 (Quote 2: 14-18).
5. Control of the tongue. Ch. 3: 1-12.
6. False and true wisdom. Ch. 3: 13-18.
7. Worldly lusts. Ch. 4: 1-10.
8. Censoriousness. Ch. 4: 11, 12.
9. Self-confidence. Ch. 4: 13-17.
10. The doom of the oppressor. Ch. 5: 1-6.
11. Patience in suffering. Ch. 5: 7-11.
12. Profanity. Ch. 5: 12.
13. Prayer for the sick. Ch. 5: 13-18.
14. Saving souls. Ch. 5: 19-20.

II THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PETER—

1. Salutation. Ch. 1: 1, 2.
2. Thanksgiving. Ch. 1: 3-12.
3. Exhortations in view of special privileges; Ch. 1: 12-Ch. 2: 10:
 - a. Holiness.
 - b. Brotherly love.
 - c. Growth as the people of God.
4. Exhortations in view of special relations; Ch. 2: 11-Ch. 4: 11:

- a.* Sojourners.
- b.* Citizens.
- c.* Servants.
- d.* Wives and Husbands.
- e.* Innocent sufferers.
- f.* Opposed by sinners.
- g.* Expecting the coming of Christ.
- 5. Exhortations in view of special trials; Ch. 4: 12-Ch. 5: 11:
 - a.* Steadfastness.
 - b.* Fidelity.
 - c.* Humility, trust, vigilance, constancy.
- 6. The conclusion; Ch. 5: 12-14:
 - a.* The bearer and purpose of the letter.
 - b.* Salutation and benediction.

III. THE SECOND EPISTLE OF PETER—

- 1. The knowledge of Christ; Ch. 1:
 - a.* Salutation: the gift of knowledge.
 - b.* Exhortation: the growth of knowledge.
 - c.* Promise: the grounds of knowledge.
- 2. The teachers of error; Ch. 2:
 - a.* Their punishment.
 - b.* Their character and conduct.
 - c.* Their evil influence.
- 3. The coming of Christ; Ch. 3:
 - a.* The certainty.
 - b.* The time and circumstances.
 - c.* The consequent exhortations.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Teaching of James on temptation.
- 2. James's definition of religion.
- 3. The purpose of the Epistles of Peter.
- 4. The relations of Peter and Paul.

STUDY 81

THE GENERAL EPISTLES, PART II

Assignment: I, II, and III John and Jude.

I. THE FIRST EPISTLE OF JOHN—

1. Introduction: The life eternal revealed in Christ. Ch. 1: 1-4.
2. The life of fellowship with God; Ch. 1: 5-2: 6:
 - a. Tested by righteousness.
 - b. Tested by love.
 - c. Tested by belief.
3. The life of the children of God; Ch. 3: 1-Ch. 4: 6:
 - a. Tested by righteousness. (Quote Ch. 3: 1, 2.)
 - b. Tested by love.
 - c. Tested by belief.
4. The source of love. Ch. 4: 7-21 (Quote Ch. 4: 7-11).
5. The triumph of righteousness. Ch. 5: 1-5.
6. The grounds of belief. Ch. 5: 6-12.
7. Conclusion: Christian certainties. Ch. 5: 13-21.

II. THE SECOND EPISTLE OF JOHN—

1. The salutation. Ch. 1: 1-3.
2. The counsel and warning. Ch. 1: 4-11.
3. The conclusion; Ch. 1: 12, 13:
 - a. The promised visit.
 - b. The closing greeting.

III. THE THIRD EPISTLE OF JOHN—

1. The salutation and the writer's joy. Ch. 1: 1-4.
2. The praise of Gaius. Ch. 1: 5-8.
3. The condemnation of Diotrephes. Ch. 1: 9, 10.
4. The commendation of Demetrius. Ch. 1: 11, 12.
5. The conclusion; Ch. 1: 13, 14:
 - a. The promised visit.
 - b. Greetings.

IV. THE EPISTLE OF JUDE—

1. The salutation. Ch. 1: 1, 2.
2. The occasion of the writing. Ch. 1: 3, 4.
3. The sin and doom of the false teachers. Ch. 1: 5-16.
4. Exhortation to the faithful to remain steadfast. Ch. 1: 17-23.
5. Doxology. Ch. 1: 24, 25.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The dispute over the body of Moses.
2. The anti-Christ in the early Church.
3. "Now are we the sons of God."
4. The "new" commandment.
5. The writings of John.
6. Authority of the apostles in doctrine, discipline, and Church organization.
7. Relation of Jude and James to Jesus.

STUDY 82

THE REVELATION, PART I

Assignment: Revelation 1-11.

I. PROLOGUE; THE MESSAGES TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES—

1. Salutation to the Churches.
2. The vision of the call.
3. The Spirit's message to the Churches:
 - a. Ephesus.
 - b. Smyrna.
 - c. Pergamum.
 - d. Thyatira.
 - e. Sardis.
 - f. Philadelphia.
 - g. Laodicea.

II. THE SEALED BOOK AND THE LAMB—

1. The throne and its surrounding brilliancy:
 - a. The elders.
 - b. The spirits.
 - c. The glassy sea.
2. The sealed book.
3. The Lamb:
 - a. The incense.
 - b. The song.

III. THE POWERS OF JUDGMENT—

1. The white horse, captivity.
2. The red horse, war.

3. The black horse, famine.
4. The pale horse, death.
5. A cry for judgment.
6. The day of wrath breaking:
 - a.* The general commotion.
 - b.* The sealing of the tribes.
 - c.* The white-robed throng.
7. The silence of expectation.

IV. THE SEVEN TRUMPETS—

1. Judgment on the earth.
2. Judgment on the sea.
3. Judgment on rivers and fountains.
4. Judgment on sun and stars.
5. Judgment from beneath.
6. Judgment from Euphrates to the four winds:
 - a.* The death of the third part of men.
 - b.* The sealing of judgment.
 - c.* The mystery of prophecy.
7. The mystery unsealed in Christ.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Apocalyptic literature in the Bible.
2. A comparison between John and Daniel.
3. The visions of John and the visions of Zechariah.
4. The message to the churches.
5. The four horses of the Apocalypse.
6. The wrath of the Lamb.
7. The purpose of the Book of Revelation.
8. The promises "to him that overcometh."

STUDY 83

THE REVELATION, PART II

Assignment: Revelation 12-22.

I. SALVATION—

1. The woman and the dragon.
2. War in heaven.
3. Temptation on earth.
4. The beast warring with the saints:
 - a. The appearance.
 - b. His power.
5. The prophet of the beast:
 - a. Description.
 - b. Power.
 - c. Number.
6. Followers of the Lamb arrayed for war:
 - a. The multitude on Mount Zion.
 - b. The message of the angels.
 - c. The voice from heaven.
7. Harvest of judgment and salvation:
 - a. The sickle.
 - b. The song of Moses and the Lamb.

II. THE SEVEN GOLDEN BOWLS—

1. The first bowl, sores on men.
2. The second bowl, the sea becomes blood.
3. The third bowl, rivers and fountains become blood.
4. The fourth bowl, the sun has unusual heat.
5. The fifth bowl, afflictions in the kingdom of the beast.

6. The sixth bowl, judgment at Euphrates.
7. The seventh bowl, the end of judgment:
 - a.* The mystery of Babylon.
 - b.* The fall of Babylon.
 - c.* The desolation of Babylon.
 - d.* The hallelujah chorus.

III. THE WORD OF GOD AND THE THRONES OF JUDGMENT—

1. The fifth horse of the Apocalypse.
2. Birds to the supper of God.
3. Beast and false prophet punished.
4. The dragon bound.
5. The first resurrection.
6. War of Gog and Magog.
7. The final judgment.

IV. THE LAMB'S BRIDE—

1. The great voice from heaven.
2. The New Jerusalem (Quote Ch. 21: 1-4):
 - a.* Description.
 - b.* River and tree of life (Quote Ch. 22: 1-5).

V. EPILOGUE.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The number of the beast.
2. The fifth horse of the Apocalypse.
3. The tree of life in Hebrew literature.
4. The water of life in Hebrew literature.
5. The message of the Revelation to the present day.
6. "Behold I come quickly."

STUDY 84

REVIEW

STUDY 67

1. Give an account of the early events of the Christian Church.
2. Tell about Saul's conversion.

STUDY 68

1. Discuss the extension of the gospel to the Gentiles.
2. Give the itinerary and main events of each of Paul's missionary journeys.

STUDY 69

1. Discuss Paul's speeches.

STUDY 70

1. Outline the life of Paul.
2. Name and group the epistles.
3. Discuss the missionary character of the epistles.

STUDY 71

1. Outline the doctrines of the early Church.

STUDY 72

1. Discuss the Thessalonian letters.
2. State the thesis of Galatians and show how Paul proved it.
3. Give an account of the Galatian controversy.

STUDY 73

1. State the topics discussed in First Corinthians.
2. What was Paul's position as to spiritual gifts?
3. Outline Paul's discussion of the resurrection.

STUDY 74

1. Indicate the main ideas in Second Corinthians.

STUDY 75

1. Give the main doctrinal ideas in Romans.

STUDY 76

1. Describe Paul's prison experiences as narrated in Philippians.
2. What does Colossians teach about the person and work of Christ?

STUDY 77

1. Outline the practical suggestions in Ephesians.
2. State the purpose and nature of Philemon.
3. Characterize the Pauline Christ.

STUDY 78

1. Give the main church regulations in First Timothy.
2. Describe a Pauline Church.

STUDY 79

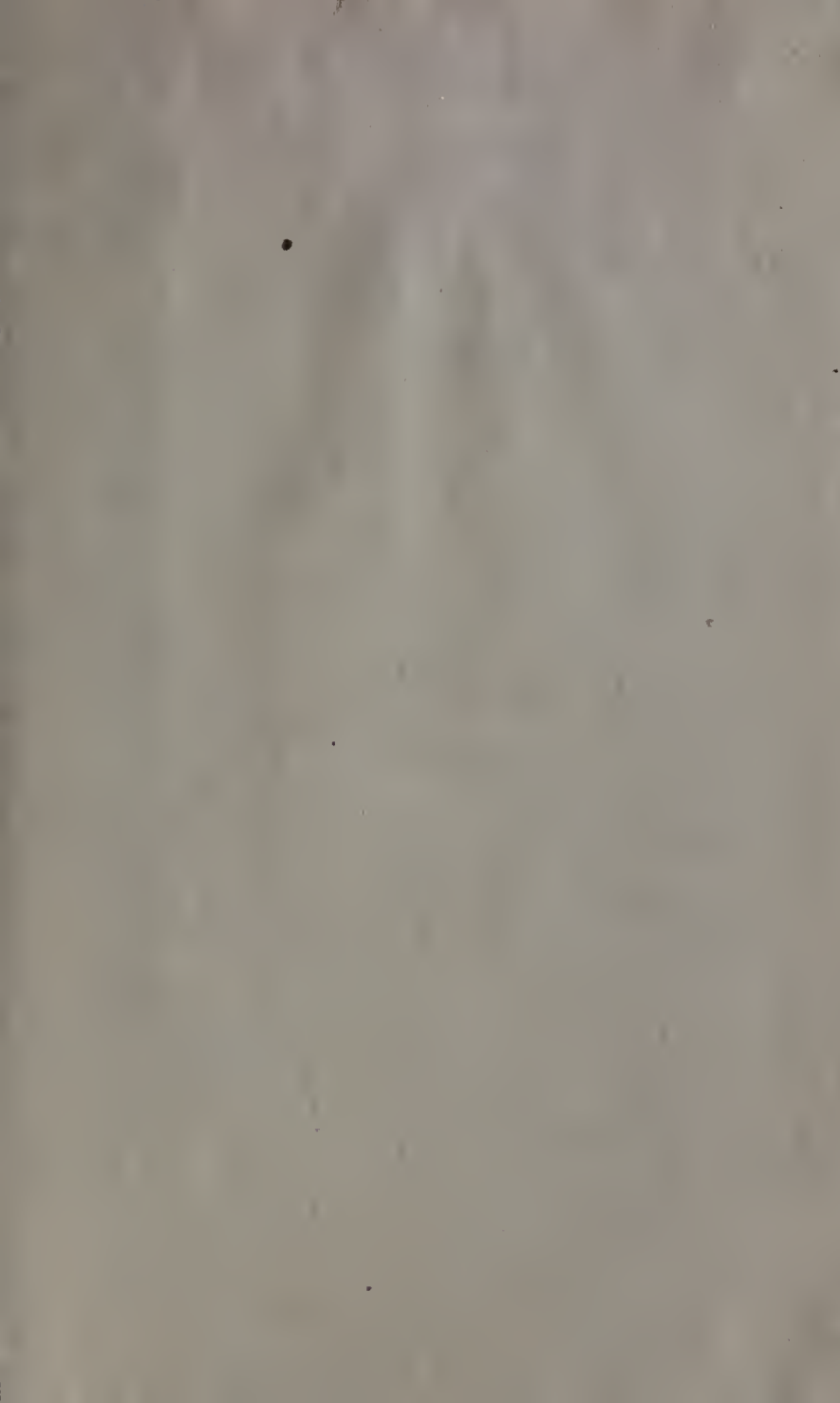
1. Show the purpose of Hebrews and the writers' arguments for steadfastness.
2. Give brief sketches from the 11th chapter.

STUDIES 80 AND 81

1. Indicate the nature and contents of the general epistles.

STUDIES 82 AND 83

1. Discuss the messages to the churches.
2. Discuss the imagery of the Revelation.
3. Give some of the striking pictures in the book.



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